THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

On State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel. G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cutlery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens, together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. Call and see what you will see. June 26, 1847. 6

Cash For Flax Seed.

CASH will be paid for one thousand bushels of Flax Seed by CARTER & BROTHER. Aug. 27, 1847. No. 6, Reed House.

SUGARS.—Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, Porto Rico, Havana, New Orleans Sugar, for sale at No. 1 Perry Block. Aug. 28. T. W. MOORE.

WESTERN HOTEL,

JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre-eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.

No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Erie, April 24, 1847. 49

THE TRUEST FRIEND.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

There is a friend, a secret friend,
In every trial, every grief,
To cheer, to counsel, and defend,—
Of all we ever had the chief!
A friend, who watching from above,
Whene'er in error's path we trod,
Still sought us with reproving love—
That friend, that secret friend, is God!

There is a friend, a faithful friend,
In every chance and change of fate,
Whose boundless love doth solace send,
When other friendships come too late!
A friend, that when the world deceives,
And wearily we onward plod,
Still comforts every heart that grieves;
That true, that faithful friend, is God!

How blest the years of life might flow,
In our unchanged, unshaken trust;
If man this truth would only know,
And love his Maker, and be just!
Yes, there's a friend, a constant friend,
Who ne'er forsakes the lowliest sod,
But in each need, His hand doth lend;
That friend, that truest friend, is God!

Parson Anderson and his Son;

OR, PREACHING VS. PRACTICE.

It was a clear, frosty Thanksgiving day.—The clock upon a certain village church tolled forth the hour of eleven as the Rev. James Anderson glanced into a pocket mirror to assure himself that his person and face were in a prayerful trim—slowly elevating his portly figure from behind the crimson velvet hangings of a high and somewhat antique pulpit—took one solemn annd deliberate view of the thinly scattered congregation—drew out his long sharp features to a still greater length—raised his eyes imploringly to Heaven—spread out his thin, soft white hands, as if to embrace in the arms of his paternal love the few representatives of his numerous fold, and, in deep and thrilling tone, uttered the words, *"Let us Pray."*

With a simultaneous movement the congregation arose and bent their heads reverently to unite with their pastor in that prayer which immediately precedes the sermon: a sermon in which it was supposed that he would exert the utmost power of his eloquence in his fervent pleading with the Almighty.

Parson Anderson commenced; his deep base voice resounded through his almost vacant church like the subdued peals of distant thunder. In long accustomed and well measured terms he described the high and holy object of their adoration; expressed the most unbounded gratitude for the privilege of again offering up their heart's devotions—imploring the divine blessing upon *christians* throughout the world, but especially upon those of his for the rulers of "our beloved and highly enlightened land"—desired that the gospel news of salvation might be spread among the "*slaves* of this *free* and noble country!"—and most earnestly besought the Lord to visit with mercy and retributive justice the haunts of poverty, degredation, and vice, with which our cities abound.

Here the Reverend gentleman paused from pure necessity; his voice, in the excitement of the hour, had forgotten its solemn and legitimate bass, and ascended step by step, as if, during the prayer, the Almighty ear had receded farther and farther from the mouth of the pleader—he had at length terminated a beautifully rounded sentence in a sharp shrill scream. Here, as we remarked, he paused, inhaled one long, full breath, and, with a cambric of spotless purity, removed the perspiration from his brow; and he proceeded:—

"We bless thy name, O, Lord, that, amid the numerous bounties of thy Providence, we are not forgotten; upon this day, especially, we open our hearts to feel for the sufferings of the poor, the sick, and the forsaken—incline us to seek them in their own homes, to relieve their distress, to console the mourner, to clothe the naked, to feed the hungry, to smile upon the objects of thy compassion, O, Lord, and to *share equally with them the luxuries which this day affords.*"

At this period of the service, a bonnet in the front pew was slightly elevated, and a pair of black eyes peeped cautiously round to the words emphatically pronounced! Those eyes belonged to the parson's honored lady, who was noted far and wide for the peculiar and far-reaching shrewdness with which she contrived to eke the two ends of her husband's moderate salary.

As usual on Thanksgiving day, only a simple and ordinary dinner had been prepared, the fires extinguished, and the good lady with her son and daughter had followed the devout preacher to church at an early hour. While inhaling spiritual food so abundantly, she *nevertheless reserves* a thought for the more worldly luxuries with which she had reason to know that their wealthy parishioners were supplied, and on which experience had taught her to anticipate an ample share; it was, therefore, a very natural thing that a pleasant, though somewhat sanctified smile should creep over her round dimpled face, as she met a few glances quickly thrown from surrounding eyes—assurances that she was not doomed to disappointment.

Among this bowed and worshipful congregation, one alone, a young man of twenty, the only son of the Rev. Jacob Anderson, stood proudly erect, his arms gracefully folded across his broad chest, his glossy black hair slightly curling, brushed carelessly back from his noble brow, and his large eyes full of sparkling brilliancy, bent carelessly on his father's face. His falling collar was knotted with a band of dark silk, his frock and his boots were of that degree of polish that indicated self-respect rather than an extreme anxiety for the world's opinion.

Laurens Anderson had been, for years, deemed a wayward and ungodly son by his rigidly-pious father, and the narrow compass of whose study would have borne witness to many acts of discipline, both temporal and spiritual, designed to guide his unsteady feet into the narrow and well beaten track of popular orthodoxy. But, as yet, all these efforts had proved unsuccessful, and Laurens had reached the age and statute of manhood, almost purely a child of nature.

Thoughtful, sagacious, independent of creeds, careless whom he pleased or displeased, but noble, generous, and affectionate, he loved to trace out what he considered to be the numerous inconsistencies between his father's creed and life—his professions in public and his domestic short comings. It was a fruitful source of agony to the reverend gentleman to be thus commented on to his face; but neither brute force nor persuasive eloquence had accomplished an iota in checking this leading characteristic of his son, and, reprehensible as he might have been in the latter, it was, nevertheless, frequently effective of good results.

At the close of the long and eloquent petition, a peculiar expression curled the features of the young man, and he sat down with a promptitude that indicated some new and sudden resolve.

At length the congregation dispersed to their various homes, and soon the tables of Parson Anderson began to groan beneath the rich presents poured in from every quarter.—The Divine was in his study, Mrs. Anderson busy with the kitchen maid, her daughter entertaining a guest in the parlor, and it fell to the lot of Laurens to receive and arrange these gifts. Without any hesitation he threw open the door of a large cupboard, tumbled its contents into the smallest possible space, and, with a sharp knife, quickly severed each article brought, as near the center as possible, placing one half in the cupboard and the other at the disposal of his mother when the proper time should arrive.

No sooner had these presents ceased to flow in, than Laurens filled an immense basket to overflowing with his reserved halves, and set forth on his benevolent errand. Many a lone and sorrowful heart, many a deserted and degraded outcast was that day cheered by a morsel from his basket, as, with unwearied patience, he plunged into the dark alleys, nooks and corners, where lived those sons and daughters of poverty. Blessings, sincere and soul-begotten blessings, were profusely showered upon his heard, and his dark, lustrous eyes beamed with inward joy as he turned his steps homeward, where the annual dinner was waiting his return.

"Mrs. Anderson," said the parson, as, with solemn dignity, he raised the first cover, "what is this! *Half a Turkey!* Is it possible that my prayer and sermon to-day have been less acceptable than formerly, and that half the usual gifts are retained? Explain it.

"It is equally a mystery to me," replied the disappointed and somewhat angry lady. "Being quite busy, I deputed Laurens to receive the gifts and thank our friends. He went out immediately after sending me word that all had arrived; you may judge of my surprise to find every thing in *halves*.

"Every thing!" echoes the divine, hastily rising from his seat and catching off the various covers and napkins.

A quiet and intelligent smile sat upon the features of the son, and when the disconcerted father had resumed his arm-chair at the foot of the table, Laurens slowly clasped his hands slightly raised his handsome face and with a subdued emphasis repeated the words of the morning prayer! *"Incline us to seek them in their homes—to feed the hungry—and to equally share with them the luxuries which this day affords."*

"I do not often pray as you understand it," continued their reprobate son, "but I sometimes assist in procuring answers to the prayers I hear. You sir, believe in the prayers of the mouth—it may be in that of the heart—I believe only in that which followed by immediate and corresponding action. You have prayed for the hungry—I have fed them.

The parson felt the justice of the act, and smothering his vexation beneath a look of extreme gravity, replied;

"The poor minister is one to whom it is commanded to give."

"But the servant of the Lord ceases to merit such gifts when the table is laden with silver and china," pursued the incorrigible son, bestowing a deliberate glance upon the well appointed dinner set. "Say no more, I beseech you sir; you will continue to pray, and so often as it lies within my power, your prayers shall be suitably answered. A slice of that turkey, sir, if you please; my walk has given a sharp appetite."

With a fiery scowl, the father seized the carving knife, while the scheming Mrs. Anderson bit her lips and bent her eyes upon her son with a sharp look which plainly said "What was the use of giving away those nice things?"

But the domestic clouds at last disappeared beneath the cheering influence of a Thanksgiving dinner, and the conversation turned upon a select party, which they were to receive that evening, and which for the first time, was permitted to displace the accustomed meeting for prayer and exhortation.

Shortly after dinner, the rooms were properly lighted, the evening refreshments in order, fresh fuel heaped upon the glowing coals, and Mrs. Anderson's smiling face was everywhere visible, while the parson occupied his arm chair in stately dignity, secretly enjoying the scene far more than he thought proper to allow. Laurens had not been seen since his hasty departure from the dinner table, but his absence excited no surprise.

The scene was becoming more brilliant.—From respect to their minister, boisterous mirth was restrained, but there was a refined gaiety among the elegant and wealthy parishoners, who alone composed the party, that rendered it sufficiently attractive to all.

"Where is your son?" inquired a lady of the parson. "I hope you will not deprive us of his society the whole evening."

"I cannot answer for him, madam," replied the spiritual guide; "his wayardness will break my heart."

At this moment the clergyman's daughter entered and whispered something in his ear which caused an angry flush to overspread his sharp, pale features, and, without delay, he hastened from the room.

Arriving at the kitchen, he was surprised, and, for a moment, dismayed, to find that Laurens had returned with somewhat more than a dozen persons, who, moving in the humbler walks of life, had been considered unworthy of invitations to the ministerial party.

"My friends, my dear friends, sir," exclaimed the young man, without giving his father an opportunity of speaking; "let me introduce them;" and, quickly presenting each by name, they proved, without exception, to be members of that society which he was wont so fondly to term his flock. "I have been gathering the lambs, the long-neglected lambs of your fold, sir," continued the son, "and I have brought them here that for once they may feast upon the goods of this life and be merry."

The parson was desperate—the lady was beside herself; to admit these persons among their aristocratic gusts was not to be thought of, and yet the character of a "good shepherd" must be sustained.

"My son," gravely commenced the latter, drawing him one side, "it will never do to introduce these people among our visitors—they would consider it a personal insult; still, as I recognize them as my hearers, I have no wish to treat them rudely. Give them a supper in the kitchen, and dismiss them, I pray you—I *command* you," he added, with a flashing eye, as he read the refusal on Laurens' ingenious countenance.

"No entreaties—no commands will be of any avail to alter my plan," replied the son, firmly. "Come, my friends," he added, suddenly and smilingly appering to them, "we will now enter the parlor—do not be disconcerted—depend upon me to make you friends."

Presently Laurens Anderson entered the brilliantly lighted rooms with a blooming girl on each arm; one, the daughter of a washerwoman, who officiated in the families of most of the persons present; the other a young milliner's apprentice; delicate and beutiful as the silks and flowers which she daily wove into such exquisite forms. With elegant and easy condescension, Laurens presented his friends to his father's guests, and, despite the freezing coldness, the distant and dignified bows, the smothered sneers, and half uttered ridicule, he continued to introduce his little party, and, in half an hour, they were merrily engaged in games which attracted the attention of the whole company.

Deeply incensed, the parson had seized an opportunity to withdraw to his study, a few moments, to gain that tranquility of mind which had twice that day been disturbed. Instantly taking advantage of his absence, Laurens gathered his friends into a back parlor, closed the folding doors, led his sister to the piano, and with a few who consented to join them, were soon whirling in the mazes of a merry dance.

Gradually the voices in the front parlor were more subdued, till silence "reigned supreme"—little by little the folding doors unclosed, with anxiously sympathizing faces peeping through the aperture; then suddenly they flew open, and in rushed a multitude to join the revelers, leaving those only who were prohibited from dancing by church membership.

"Ah, this is real enjoyment!" exclaimed Laurens, as, after exerting his sister to play with spirit and without fear of consequences, he seized the hand of the milliner and with her led off the dance.

The unwonted noise at last reached the ear of Parson Anderson, and completely overthrew all his late attempts at equinimity of spirit. Starting suddenly from his easy chair he descended the stairs with hasty and ministerial steps, and, passing unceremoniously the wondering spectators, intruded his solemn phiz among the wild dancers. With an imperious gesture he commanded his daughter to cease playing, and in an instant all stood silent and awe-struck before him. Laurens—the brave but unchristian Laurens—alone confronted the rage of the pious parson.

"Only a little harmless amusement, sir," said he, as carelessly as though no angry word rested with him. "The Bible, you know, gives us time for dancing as well as praying—come, sir, be as good as to join us—it will cheer you. Go on, Mary—go on," he added, with a meaning glance of his black eye, "and if father chooses to join us, we will make room for him; I dare say he can find a partner among these elderly ladies—go on, Mary;" and, in the twinkling of an eye, the parsonage again shook beneath the tread of merry feet. Parson Anderson twice essayed to speak, but his voice was drowned in the wild bursts of merriment, and, turnning away, he said, in a melancholy tone of voice, to those around him, "That boy will bring my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave."—*Boston Chronotype.*

An old coat's advantages are numerous.—People will not think it worth while to pick your pockets—the ladies will not bother you with their insatiate love—and you will not be teased to take tea with your acquaintances.

THE GUERRILLA CHIEF.—In East Smithfield township, Bradford county, the residence of the renowned Dr. Salisbury, the man who, at the instance of the North American, published and published the falsehood against Messrs. Miller and Petriken, Gov. Shunk had, in 1844, a majority of 20 votes. In the same township this year, his majority is 40—exactly double. So much for the influences of the *Guerrilla Chief* at home.—*Dem. Union.*

Punch says: It may be proper to state, that the distinguished person known among the ancients by the name of *Cupid* has recently changed his name to *Cupidity*, and will hereafter devote his attention to matters of money, as well as love affairs.

THE MEXICAN TO HIS MISTRESS.

Kendall, in one of his letters after the battle of Churubusco, says: "Another officer came out even plainer, he tells his beloved Rosa that he thought of her when balls were flying, and run."

Dearest Rosa, dearest Rosa,
'Tis thy lover greets thee so,
From the halls of Montezuma,
From imperial Mexico;
Midst the hurtling hail of bullets,
'Midst the cannon's sulph'rous breath,
Love preserved thy true hidalgo
From the jaws of bloody death.

Fiercely charged the northern foeman,
With his glittering bayonet,
Furious rushed the mighty war-horse;
Every hoof with blood was wet—
All around were dead and dying,
Mangled heaps on every side,
Told, like wrecks, the horrid ravage
Of the battle's gory tide.

'Twas of thee I thought my Rosa,
Even in that dreadful hour,
Yes! of thee, forlorn and tearful,
Silent in thy lonely bower—
"If I perish—if I perish—
She will ne'er survive the day!"
Thus I thought, my dearest Rosa,
And I turned and—RAN AWAY!

DEAD MAN'S LAKE.

AND SOME INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR CONNECTED WITH IT.

The revolutionary history of New York, and of adjacent ground, resolves itself into the doings of one long year—not a calendar year—which comprises the period during which this city was under bondage.

Many brave men, while this bondage endured, did all that could be done to destroy the power and comfort of the king's representatives; and of these brave men, firm old Westchester furnished the majority. Their system of warfare partook of the characteristics of the guerrilla habit, such as was exhibited throughout the factional disturbances of old Spain. We have furnished sketches descriptive of these bands, which were organized for all species of patriotic duty, but more particularly for the discomfiture of the tory "skinners and refugees." The leader of one of these bands was called Nicholas Odell.

Nick, as he was familiarly denominated, was entirely unlettered; but he was, notwithstanding one of the shrewdest men in the country. Nature had done what education had not, towards making him a formidable and dangerous enemy in the branch of the service he had chosen. He had an instinctive scent of the foe, and seemed to tell the whereabouts of an ambush, with as much certainty as a hound breaks the cover of the fox.—Faithful to his purpose of intercepting the scouting and foraging parties of the English, Nick was constantly on his feet, and continmen composed Nick's army, and the force was sometimes cut up into five sections, and despatched, by tens, towards various points in order to learn in what direction there might be an opportunity for the exercise of the prowess of the concentrated band.

The line of the Broux river was the route always kept in view by Nick and his men, and held, at six several points, places of rendezvous, at which they were generally to be found when off duty, which indeed was seldom the case. One of these places of rendezvous was the banks of about the (then) widest portion of the stream. The water had deepened here to an extent that rendered it perilous to any but a swimmer; it being at least twelve feet from the surface to the bottom. It was always placid with a sort of oily surface, and looked like the above dam of a mill pond.—The banks were covered with a very thick underbrush—hazel, winter-green, alder and vines ingenious to watery soil, besides saplings and trees (more especially the willow) innumerable— so that autumn did not, by taking away the leaves, deprive the screen of imperviousness to the optics. The episode in the stream Nick had named for a good and sufficient reason, "Dead Man's Lake." We must explain:

One evening in the depth of winter, Nick had gone a long distance above White Plains to intercept a body of tories who were on their way from Connecticut to the city with considerable booty in the shape of money and valuables taken from the inhabitants in the vicinity of the sound. Nick had obtained intelligence of their movements, and had contrived to gain access to the party (about eighty in number, under the control of a minor English officer, named M'Pherson) by means of a John Valentine, who was a minute man. John, as it was afterwards ascertained, had met and joined the tories with a specious tale, and promised to lead them through the country so securely that none of the prowling rebels would encounter them.

By way of necessary digression we must inform the reader that the "Dead Man's Lake" rendezvous was made complete by a board shanty, knocked up in a hurry, and used to shelter the men from the intense cold of the winter nights.

Previous to starting, John had extorted a promise from Nick that he would remain, the whole of the night in question, in concealment at the lake (without entering the hut, in his turn pledging his word to bring the foe to that spot in such a manner that they would prove an easy conquest.

"Well, by Cain!" cried Nick, as he blew his fingers to quicken the circulation, "a body must endure a great deal for the sake of his country. It's a rough job, John, but we'll do it—only do you keep your share of the promise."

"Never fear me," replied John; I'll bring 'em down to the spot, and then you'll consider 'em in your hands. Be about where you can hear me, and when I say, 'Hurrah for Gin-ral Washington, and down with the red coats!' then is your time."

Having reached the lake at nine o'clock in the evening, Nick proceeded to devise his plan of concealment. The cold was intense. It was what the inhabitants of that part of the country called *a still cold*—for, although everything was hard frozen, and the breath congealed as fast as emitted, not the slightest show of air was to be experienced. It was a dead land calm. No plan could be devised with satisfaction to the majority. To go away was impossible, for although the expected victims were not sure before two or three hours after mid-night, yet they might arrive much sooner; and besides, Nick had given his word not to leave the place. Like all the servants of the Congress here, Nick and his men were poor. Each had a miserable ragged blanket, but nothing else, as a protection from the bitter assaults of Jack Frost.

"I'll tell you what," growled the old fellow, "we shall be frozen without doubt. My advice is to fix a slow match to a keg of powder there in the hovel, and blow 'em all to the devil. Meanwhile, we can find accommodations among the neighbors."

This novel suggestion was received, much to the astonishment of its author, with a general laugh. The debate proceeded. It was still in progress when heavy flakes of snow begnn to descend briskly.

"Good!" said Nick, half in soliloquy, as he scanned the heavens with the air of an astrologer; "this will come down at least twelve hours. I have it at last. Boys, no skulking or grumbling now, for I won't have it: you must do as I am going to order; if you don't we part company."

"Speak out, Nick, we'll stick to you while you've a flint to your gun."

Nick *did speak out.* Behind the shanty was a swamp meadow. The weather, had made it hard and porous. To this spot the whole body were directed to move, there to spread their blankets, and lie down upon them with the locks of their muskets between their knees, and their muzzles protected by a wooden stopper kept for the purpose. Nick enforced this command by a logical explanation of the advantages of a compliance with it.—He contended that the snow, being dry and not subject to drift, would cover them as satisfactorily as a tick of feathers, and keep them quite as warm and comfortable. It would also effectually conceal them at their ease.—*The porous quality of the ground would,* he also informed them, enable them to distinguish the approach of any marching party at a distance, and therefore they could snatch a few moments of rest. Without more ado the arrangement was made, Nick lying down nearest the hut.

Four long hours elapsed, by which time the hardy patriots were completely snowed under, being covered with eight inches, or thereabouts, of the elemental emblem of purity.—*had made* each man, previous to retiring, drink freely of rye whiskey.

The keenest eye, or acutest cunning, could not have detected in those undulating hillocks aught but the natural irregularities of swampy ground. At about two o'clock in the morning John arrived, as he had said he would, with his devoted followers. They were right thankful for the shelter of the shanty, and M'Pherson swore that when they had reached the city he would report John's generous conduct to Howe of Knyphausen and procure him a deserved reward.

"Wait," said John; "I have not done the half that I intend to do for you."

Nick now arose and placed himself against the hovel so as to be able to hear the signal. In the meantime he had awakened his men, without permitting them to rise, by a process as summary as it was novel. *He had felt for* the softest part of each carcass with the point of a very sharp bayonet.

The tories, stowed like sheep in the small area covered by the hut, began to drink.—They had scarcely done this ere they became valorous and beautiful. M'Pherson, singularly communicative to John, detailed his atrocities on the route with the savagest exultation. Before he had met John they had robbed a farm house, the mistress of which, having refused to deliver up her husband's money, had been *"stripped and flogged until she fainted."* Nick, hearing this, could not suppress an exclamation of mingled rage and horror. Before John could interpose, M'Pherson had gone without to ascertain whether he had really heard a human voice or not. But he saw nothing but *snow,* (although he stood within twenty rods of fifty mortal enemies;) and so returned.

Resuming his drinking and his conversation, the depredator continued to detail the the monstrous villanies he had perpetrated, and to speak of what he intended to do on the downward route. He feared no assault—not *he!* He was strong enough to repel any handful of half-starved, skulking outlaws. If he caught any of the fellows, he would hang them to their own trees, and manure the spil with the blood of their women.

John had crept to the door by degrees, and now stood with his left hand upon the raised latchet. He applauded the officer's story, and was willing, he said, to aid him in the performances of the deeds he then contemplated. John proposed a toast, and filling a tin cup with liquor, said in a loud voice, "Hurrah for General Washington, and down with the red coats!" The liquor was dashed in M'Pherson's face, and John vanished from the hut. Simultaneous with his departure, Nick summoned his men by a repetition of the toast, and the fifty hillocks of snow were changed, as by the wand of Harlequin, into as many armed and furious "rebels."

Before the tories could recover from the momentary surprise into which these curious incidents had thrown them, a volley of powder and shot had been fired through the apertures. Dashing, like a frightened hare into the open air, M'Pherson beheld his assailants. His fears magnified their numbers, and conceiving there was no hope in fight, he summoned his men to follow him in flight. They madly rushed after him, and forcing themselves thro' the dry limbs or brush that stuck up—the skeletons of vegetation—on the banks of the stream gained the frozen surface. More than one-half the fellows had taken this course, *while the rest had either fallen victims to the* first fire, or taken to their heels towards the main road at the other side.

"Fire on 'em! Load as fast as you can—give 'em thunder," shouted Nick, as he followed his own advice.

Suddenly there was a report louder than that of a musket; it was accompanied by a splash, and a concord of unearthly screams. The ice had broken, and "Dead Man's Lake" was accomplishing a victory for the handful of American patriots who stood upon the banks.

The result was that over twenty of the tories were taken and sent to head quarters.—Only half a dozen were killed by fire-arms. "Dead Man's Lake" was examined at sunrise, and fifteen bodies were drawn from its remorseless bosom. The remainder, M'Pherson among them, had escaped.

Nick had named the water as above in consequence of finding the body of one man, mutilated and murdered by the loyalists. After this event we have rudely sketched, he changed the title to "Dead Men's Lake." It is now called "Willow Hole"—and no man in the vicinity knows aught of its former designation, so far as we can judge, we having lived near it nearly two years without hearing any one else speak of it.

As these little episodes in the drama of the revolution were frequent, they have not, it seems, been considered of sufficient importance to be generally preserved, even in the Indian style—by tradition.

Nick died in the Jersey prison ship.

YELLOW FEVER ANECDOTE.

Under this head, the N. O. Delta, relates the following:—

"Doctor," said the dying man, opening his languid eyes, "how long do you think I will live?"

"My poor friend," answered the physician, wiping the tears from his spectacles, "I do *not think that you can live more than twenty-four hours.*"

"Oh, doctor!" exclaimed the dying man, don't say that! But, still, if I can't live, I suppose I must bend to the will of Providence!"

The dying man covered over his face with the bed clothes, and the physician not being able to endure the scene was just about to depart, when his patient called out to him—

"Doctor, what do you think it will cost for cost much—probably not more than $25.

The dying man started up in his bed, and raising his hands as though he was going to exorcise a ghost, exclaimed, in the most pitiable tones, *"Oh, no, Doctor, don't say that?—I can't afford to pay $25 to be buried. It's higher than other people pay, and I can't afford it!"*

So saying, the young gentleman sank back, and wept like Niobe. Although worth some four or five thousand dollars in solid cash, he couldn't afford to die, because his funeral would cost him $25. The meanness of his disposition striking into his system drove the fever out, and he recovered.

LAUGHING IN THE PULPIT.—Said Mr. C., a Presbyterian minister of some notoriety, I never laughed in the pulpit only on one occasion, and that came near procuring my dismissal from the ministry.

About one of the first discourses I was called to deliver, subsequently to my ordination, after reading my text and opening my subject, my attention was directed to a young man with a very foppish dress, and a head of exceeding red hair. In a slip immediately behind this young gentleman sat an urchin who must have been urged on in his devility by the evil one himself, for I do not conceive the youngster thought of the jest he was playing off on the spruced dandy in front of him. The boy held his forefinger in the red hair of the young man, about as long as a blacksmith would a nail rod in the fire to heat, and then on his knee commenced pounding his finger in imitating of a smith in making a nail.—The whole thing was so ludicrous that I laughed, the only time I ever disgraced the pulpit with any thing like mirth.

MARRIAGE.—Man and wife are equally concerned to avoid all offences of each other in the beginning of their conversation; every little thing can blast an infant blossom; and the breath of the South can shake the little tings of the vine when first they begin to curl like the locks of a new weaned boy; but when by age and consolation they stiffen into the hardness of a stem, and have by the warm embraces of the sun and kisses of heaven brought forth their clusters, they can endure the storms of the north; and the loud noises of a tempest, and yet never break: so are the early unions of an unfixed marriage; watchful and observant, jealous and busy, inquisitive and careful, and apt to take alarm, at every unkind word.

After the hearts of the man and wife are endeared and hardened by a mutual confidence and experience, longer than artificial pretence can last, there are a great many remembrances, and some things present, that dash all little unkindnesses in pieces.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

CAUTION.—A lady called at one of our stores a day or two since, and inquired of a young clerk for "crewel."

Not willing to appear ignorant nor exactly comprehending her, he handed down a regular twisted cowskin. "Why," says the lady, "that is not what I want."

"Well," replied the boy, "that is the *cruelest* thing I know of."

Hon. George M. Dallas's Speech at Hollidaysburg.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the address of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, on his arrival at Hollidaysburg, (Pa.) made in reply to an address to him by Hon. Geo. R. McFarlane.

MR. DALLAS said:—It is not possible for me, sir, to convey, by words, to you and to my fellow-citizens of Hollidaysburg, the feelings excited in my breast by this unexpected and overflowing manifestation of welcome.—As a public servant, I cannot be insensible to such a proof of unimpaired confidence and approbation; as an individual, I am profoundly sensible that it far transcends my deserts, and that its overpowering character leaves me no resource but a short and heartfelt declaration of gratitude and thanks.

Sir, a sentiment of thankfulness is genial to us all just now. The times are marked by public and pervading blessings, which gladden the heart of every patriot. In the course of a short journey, I have seen written upon the face of our noble commonwealth the incontestible truths of prosperity, happiness, content. All her institutions are flourishing, all her public works are productive, all her industrial interests are thriving; her farmers, her tradere, her iron and coal miners her wool-growers, her manufacturers and mechanics, are all, sir, with the moneyed capitalists themselves, whose stocks and other investments—whether in railroads, canals, insurances, factories, or even banks—yield remumerating dividends—all, all, are full of activity, confidence, and exultation! I have seen it beneath the thick cloud of smoke issuing from the countless forges and foundries of our great western workshops; I have seen it on the flock-covered slopes of Washington, and the rich undulations of Westmoreland—I have seen it amid the teeming coal-pits of the Monongahela and your neighboring mountain. I have seen it—heard it acknowledged by men of every shade of political opinion; it is a reality, as palpable as it is glorious!—Pennsylvania never has witnessed a period of greater actual prosperity or of prouder promise. God grant nothing may occur to disturb her progress or diminish her abundance.

This delineation, sir, need not be restricted to the State; it is applicable to our whole country, to every part of our whole country. The southern planter, the western farmer, and the eastern spinner, with the merchant at every port, proclaim its justice.

I do not pretend to tell you the causes of this great onward and upward movement; much less am I willing to ascribe it to any single measure of national policy. It is the *"manifest destiny"* of the free, intelligent, and virtuous people of America, when wisely governed through the action of equal and liberal laws. Their destiny is greatness, wealth, and happiness—a destiny which nothing can mar or impede but narrow, illiberal, and oppressive legislation,

But, sir, you have been pleased in a manner far too flattering, to advert to the course of my own public life as explanatory of your own unexpected and generous reception. It is certainly true that my sympathies and sentiments have always sided with the democracy; it is true, also, that on the instant the Bank of the United States threw itself, with all its means and motives to corrupt, into the arena of political struggle, I ranged myself ardently and actively on the side of the more than Roman Tribune, under whose repeated blows it finally fell: and it is true that when recently, as Vice President, called upon to fulfil the obligations of my office, to redeem a recorded pledge, to yield to the ascertained sense of the nation, and to decide between the rights of labor and the privileges of classes, I gave *the casting vote.* Sir, there is no merit in all or any of this. Many thousands of our fellow-citizens on the two first points [illegible] that there is an honest American democrat, and scarcely an honest American federalist, who, in the same official, political, and personal position, would hesitate in giving that *casting vote.* I come not here, however, or anywhere, to explain, justify, or uphold that vote—it is now an indelible portion of the history and policy of our country—posterity will be better able to judge of it than we are; but this I will say, that he who can look at the *wonderful happy effects*, domestic and foreign which, in a single year's trial, have flowed from the tariff of 1846, and yet be angry with the *casting vote*, is, to say the best of him, very inaccessible to the feelings of patriotism.

Our horizon is dimmed but by a single, small cloud—so small as in no respect to have obstructed the general prosperity to which I have referred. It is nevertheless a cloud on which the political pilot must keep a wary eye. It is the Mexican war. Under any circumstances, war is a calamity, to be avoided whenever it can be avoided consistently with safety and honor. It demoralizes society, breaks into the domestic relations and private pursuits of life, inspires unchristian passions, and eats out the natural and regular resources of government. It is especially hostile in its tendency to republican and simple institutions and habits. Still, this calamity must sometimes be encountered. With all its evils, it is a hundred fold better than national dishonor. However bitter and poisonous it may be it is purifying nectar compared to the loathsome and noxious drug of cowardly disgrace. Our war was forced upon us by a presumptuous, perfidious, and invading neighbor; it is on our side a just and righteous contest to protect our soil, the lives and property, of our citizens, the security and union of the States. Commensurate with the justice of our cause has been the victorious progress of our arms, until, at last, defeating our enemy at the very walls of his capital, we may expect from the instinct of self-preservation the indemnities we have a right to exact, and the honorable peace for which we have fought.

Let but an honorable peace close this brilliant war, and none will regret the treasure expended in its prosecution. Let but our gallant soldiers return to their homes, their "brows bound with victorious wreaths," and bearing in their hands the emblems of a conquered peace, and who will count the cost?—I rejoice at the prospect which the recent accounts open—a prospect which closes the war at once, upon terms fair to the American people, and not humiliating to the Mexicans. Sir, we Pennsylvanians have cause to feel some pride in an incident which marked the very latest battle of which we have heard and which, I know, has not reached your ears. I read it in a letter written on the 28th Aug. upon the field of victory, by one of our best and bravest officers. A company of our artillery, attached to the command of Col. Duncan, was led on to attack the only remaining and unsilenced battery of the enemy, by Captain Simon Drum, of Greensburg. He was rapidly successful—drove the enemy from their guns, and bore away in triumph the very two cannons which had been snatched by Santa Anna from our forces at Buena Vista, and which had been forwarded to the Mexican metropolis as trophies of valor. Thus a Pennsylvanian has redeemed from the foe the only spoil he could even affect to have torn from Gen. Taylor.

It is said, sir, that this yet unfinished foreign war is not the only speck upon our national horizon—that our domestic tranquillity is shadowed by a dark and threatening cloud, rapidly rising and spreading: and that the bolt is forging, if not launching, which, aimed at the domestic institutions and equal rights of our southern sister States, must penetrate the mere parchment of our constitution and shake the confederacy into fragments. A few words, sir, upon this interesting topic, and I have done.

Let us not be alarmed at any matter which however, apparently portentous, is exclusively to be controlled by the American people. They are a just and a wise people. They have entered into the national compact, and will maintain its obligations, in the strictness of the letter and the fullness of the spirit!—They have long felt, and well know, not merely the benefits, but the positive political necessity of the Union.

There are some questions of public and social order which the framers of the constitution and the people of the respective States who ratified it, never intended to submit and have not submitted, to the decision of a congressional majority. Had they done so, the wholesome sectional equipoise and the essential sovereign equality of the members of the confederacy would, at once, have been made to yield to the spirit and power of consolidation. Whatever a congressional majority has a right under the provisions of the constitutions to legislate upon, that is a matter to which the American people have agreed to apply the principle, and bear the consequences of consolidation; what has been withheld from the action of a congressional majority, that is beyond its reach—reserved either to the respective States or the people.

Sir, to my mind, the whole character of the constitution must be changed before you can discern in it a communication, express or implied, of a power to Congress to mould, modify, change, establish, or prohibit, actually or prospectively, the domestic relations of any portion of the American people. Such a power rests with the people themselves alone; it is the vitality and inalienable right of self-government.

I cannot yield my assent to the broad pretension that the "power to dispose of and make all *needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property*, belonging to the United States"—a power given by the constitution to Congress—involves any authority whatever to deprive the people of territories of every right, and subject them absolutely to the will of the majority of that body. This conspitutional clause bears solely upon *ropperty*, upon *naked* land. If the territory be tenanted by men, and especially if those men have already their civil institutions and their domestic relations, and, still more strongly, it that territory has come to us, covered with established societies, by conquest or purchase, I cannot for an instant indulge the extravagant construction of this article which would empower Congress to extinguish the privilege of self-government, and to do precisely with the local communities what it pleased. At that rate, we might, one of these days, be shocked by an act or Congress formally *establishing* slavery among a people who disclaimed and excluded it; for if this clause of the constitution impart any power *to prohibit*, equally imparts the power *to originate and legalize.*

But, sir, in an address on such an occasion as the present, I should trespass unpardonably were I to enter more minutely into constitutional views connected with this subject. I know it to be a topic of extreme interest; I know the extra-constitutional and transcendental manner in which it is treated to the north and east; and I know the heart-sickening solicitude and the impetuous vivacity with which its very mention is met by our southern brethren. But, sir, I repeat, let us not be alarmed; let us keep our faith untarnished; let us firmly and fearlessly stand by the constitution, in its pure purpose and its fundamental spirit; and the gloomy cloud, whence disaster has been predicted, will gradually dissipate, as mist touched by the morning sun.

POLITICAL SERMONS.—The Barre Gazette talks thus sensibly about the anti-war sermons of the day:

"We confess that we have little charity for even the most general war sermons at this time. We can hardly relieve ourselves of a suspicion that the preachers of such, mistake prejudice for conscience and party feeling for a call to preach the truth. We do not find [illegible] temperance and the parade of intoxicating drinks as a most powerful means of electioneering. In 1844 we heard nothing like rebuke of the spirit of duelling from the clergy—and yet duelling is a myriad times more inexcusable, as the sin of an individual, than war. Now why has the sacred desk been so alive to the sins which are committed by parties, at this time? We may judge uncharitably, we are entirely without warrent in supposing that the leaven of a party has not been entirely purged from even the students of divinity.

AMERICAN TEA.—We learn by a communication in the Union, that the Hon. James Buchanan, Secretary of State, has recently received a package of tea, grown in Brazil, from our consul at St. Catharine's. The leaf is something larger and darker than the Chinese tea: its flavor is strong and aromatic, and resembles the best specimens from China.—When prepared it strongly assimilate the mixture of black and green tea, so much—indeed, almost exclusively—drunk in England; after China, the greatest tea drinking country in the world. The tea plant was first introduced into Brazil by King John, of Portugal.—The writer of the communication states that the successful cultivations of this plant in the United States, may be looked upon as a matter of certainty; as a climate exists in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, extending one degree South of the Rio Grande, precisely similar to the tea growing districts of China.

SANTA ANNA AT VERA CRUZ.—We have conversed with an officer of the army, recently from Vera Cruz, who states it was asserted and believed there, that Sant Anna slept in Vera Cruz on the 30th ultimo, and that his object was to leave the country. Various circumstances had occured, which went to confirm the truth of this report.

For ourselves we do not credit it, but believe he intends to remain in Mexico. It is, however, possible, and even probable, that fearing for his personal safety, amid the many jealousies and heart-burnings created by recent events, and the charges of treason, publicly made against him, that he has concluded to abandon the country, at least for the present.

One thing which gives some color to the report is, that there does not appear to be any reliable information as to his whereabouts, since he left the capital. The intelligent officer from whom we have the information, believes in the report.—*N. O. Bulletin*, 18*th.*

NO MOAR ARMISTICES.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

The Government sends frequent messages to Gen. Scott. A messenger left this morning with despatches for him. I learn, from various sources, that the Administation has given such orders to Gen. S., as well prevent him from again offering or accepting an armistice, or inviting the Mexican Government to make peace. The day has gone by, too, for offering any pecuniary inducements to the Mexican rulers, or compensation for territory.

☞ The Pittsburgh Chronicle says that the North Carolinians have discovered in their State a grape of peculiar qualities. The vines grow in wonderful luxurience, and produce abudantly a large green fruit, hanging in clusters, composed of three or four grapes each but possessing a very fine flavor. The Carolinians are civilizing the vine, and making wine from it of excellent quality.

☞ A young gentleman named Sawyer, of respectability, was riding at a very fast rate to see a female acquaintance in Dearborn county, Indiana, a few days since, when he came up against the telegraph wires, which cut his throat, producing almost instant death. The Wires had been lowered for the purpose of making certain repairs on the line. He was a resident of Whitewater township, Hamilton county, Ohio.

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, November 6, 1847.

☞ THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

Speech of Hon. Geo. M. Dallas.

In the absence of farther Mexican news, we have devoted a column and better to the forcible and able speech of the HON. GEO. M. DALLAS, at Hollidaysburg. His views in regard to the war, tariff, and the Wilmot Proviso, we commend to general attention.

☞ We have had all sorts of weather for a week past, rain predominating; with an occasional warm and beautiful day. Tuesday was emphatically one of this character, and forcibly reminded us the genial climate of some of our Southern States.

A good time Coming.

The Gazette goes the "Wilmot Proviso" strong—the Commercial repudiates it, and says it is "belongs exclusively to the locofocos—a bantling of their own begetting,"—"The whigs will not father it." "A good time coming" is there not?

☞ A German named ZAPP, was killed on Friday week, by a body of earth falling upon him in the excavation at the foot of State Street. He had just commenced work that day, and had not been in the country but about three months.

☞ Are we to have two telegraghs? that's the question. The old company don't appear to be going ahead, but the new one is sticking up its stakes on the opposite side of the road. Two lightning lines between this and Buffalo we reckon will be sufficient to do all the business.

☞ Five or six soldiers deserted from the Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on the night of 17th, taking with them $1,700 belonging to the government. They have not been heard of since.

☞ A Frenchman, giving his name as Michael Mornaut, was caught in the act of appropriating to himself a portion of a box of goods in the ware house of Messrs. Walker & Cook, on Friday night of last week. He was tried on Monday, of the present Court, and convicted, and will undoubtedly, before another week, find himself in Allegheny city.

Teachers Convention.

An error occurred in our notice last week of the time of meeting of this body. It is to be held on Tuesday, the 23d November, instead of Thursday.

☞ Judge Thompson's speech at the Court House on Monday evening was acknowledged by both political friends and foes, to be an able effort—a masterly vindication of the War and the Administration—and yet the critic of the Gazette calls its a "gross" piece of "demagoguism." We, however, could expect nothing less from a print that has *endorsed* Mr. Senator Corwin's wish that our soldiers might meet with "hospitable graves" in Mexico—that weekly deals out, second hand, the [illegible] sentiments of Greeley and War!

Emigration.

Emigration to this country this year has been unprecedented. The thickly populated countries of the old world has poured out their thousands and tens of thousands upon our shores, and the cry is still they come.—So extensively has this fever for emigration raged that we have seen it stated that whole districts in some of the German states have been depopulated—villages en mass have rushed to our shores and sought wealth and freedom in the far west. Well, let them come! We have room enough for them all. We have forests to subdue, prairies to cultivate, swamps to drain, rail roads to build, canals to dig, wars to fight, and a vast region in the far west to explore and bring under cultivation. In all these departments the emigrants from the old world have proved themselves equally qualified. In nine cases out of ten they make sober and industrious citizens, and besides the wealth they add to the country by their productive industry, they in nine cases out of ten, bring with them a goodly supply of ready money. We have been led to these remarks by noticing in one of our exchanges an account of a settlement of Hollanders in the new county of Marion, Iowa. About eight hundred have already located there, and many more are expected in the Spring. They left Holland on account of political and religions persecution. They have purchased two townships, 40,080 acres.—Many of them are wealthy, well educated and intelligent, and are of a better class than some of our foreign emigrants. The president of this Association of Settlers is a man of education and intellect. He was a student at the Leyden University at the time of the Belgian Revolution, and took an active part in that event. He is an author of several works, and edited a periodical at Utrecht, where he was persecuted and imprisoned on account of his liberal views. Near two hundred of these Hollanders declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States at the late term of the Marion County Court. They are generally very attentive to business and accumulate property when other scarce gain a subsistence; but they are sometimes too economical.

☞ Some of our exchanges have named our cotemporary, Jacob Ziegler, Esq., of the Butler Herald, for speaker of the House of Representatives of this State. Jacob would make a good one we doubt not—editors always do.

ALLA MISTAKE.—It appears that the newspapers have all been mistaken in their announcement that U. S. Senators were to be chosen this winter in Ohio, Florida and Georgia. There will be no election for United States Senators by the Legislature of any State in the Union until the winter of 1848–'49.

We find the above in the Louisville Courier. Is it correct?—if so there's a good deal of whig thunder knocked into a cocked hat, or some other good place.

☞ Judge Patton, of the Supreme Court, has decided that where a master became a habitual drunkard, after receiving an apprentice it is sufficient cause for the apprentice to claim a discharge from his indentures. This is a righteous decision.

"NO MORE TERRITORY" AN OLD ISSUE OF FEDERALISM.

As in times past, when Federalism scorned to be found arrayed in borrowed plumage, this cry of "No More Territory!" finds many tongues to speak and lips to utter arguments in its favor. It is no new issue presented to the American people for their consideration; it is, in fact, coeval with our existence as a nation. Scarce had the shout of battle that went up from the bloody fields of Lexington and Bunker Hill died upon the ear, before the attention of the colonies was turned to the acquisition of the Canadas by the strong arm of conquest. *There were those then who condemned it*—but *they* also condemned the separation of the colonies from the mother country! Again in our last war with Great Britain the attention of the government was immediately turned to the invasion and subjugation of those provinces. But *there were then those who condemned it*—but *they also* condemned the war! The first were *Tories*—the latter, *Federalists!* We hope our readers will not imagine that we would thus intimate that the former party is the father of the latter, or the latter at all connected by the laws of consanguinity with the former; but we do say that the latter is the direct paternal ancestor of that party which is now so industriously opposing the further addition of territory to the Union. Let us refer to facts for proof.

The Federalists of 1803 opposed the acquisition of Louisiana—the Whigs of 1843 opposed the acquisition of Texas. The Federalists of 1812 opposed the admission of Louisiana as a State—the Whigs of 1845 opposed the admission of Texas as a state. The Federalists of 1819 opposed the acquisition of the Floridas—the Whigs of the present day sacrificed a portion of the sovereign state of Maine to the unjust claims of England. They also opposed the admission of Florida, voted away a portion of Oregon, and have successfully opposed, by speaking against time in the Senate, the bill creating a territorial government over the balance. Verily, is not Federalism and Whigerey one and the same in its opposition to the acquisition of territory. Inconsistent on most measures as this party has been, it has still been uniformly consistent in its opposition to this; we can therefore more readily trace the connection between the Federalists of the past and the present. The language made use of in 1803, in 1812, in 1819, in 1844 and in 1847, against the further acquisition of territory is identical—the arguments are founded upon the same unsound hypothesis, and the evils predicted are uniformly and strikingly alike! If we had ever entertained a doubt that the names were all that constituted a difference between the federal and Whig parties, this fact, sustained and supported as it is by a similarity of views upon all the other political questions of this and that day, would be sufficient to dispel it. Whigery, then, is federalism in disguise—it is still the same old *ass*, and although it has covered itself with the lion skin of the revolution, its ears are still visible, and its *name* can deceive no one.

Contra-distinguished from federalism, the Democracy of the country have ever been the friends and champions of the extension, by [illegible] and under their benign influence protection and prosperity. It has also sought, and we trust will still continue to do so, the acquisition of territory deemed essential to the safety, defence and well being of the Union. For these reasons combined, Louisiana, Florida, and Texas were annexed. For these reasons, the whole of Oregon was sought to be brought beneath the ample wings of our eagle. And the question now arises, *shall such acquisitions stop here?* Mexico, by forcing upon us the present war, has laid herself liable, according to the usages of nations, to have a portion of her territory wrested from her; and already, in anticipation of such an event, the federalists are galvanizing their old cry of "No more territory," and appealing to the people to sustain them. Shall we listen to this appeal and let the "golden opportunity" pass for acquiring the Californias? Shall we endure for years the insolence, the abuse, the wrongs, and the arrogance of Mexico, and when at last driven by necessity to redress ourselves, and our victorious arms have subjugated well nigh one half her territory, shall we withdraw our troops, recross the Rio Grande, and ask of Mexico nothing for the expenses her stubborn pride, her injustice, duplicity and dishonesty, have compelled us to incur? We say no! Our safety as a nation, our rights as a creditor, our power as a conqueror, demand that Mexico should cede to us a territorial indemnity, as the only means she possesses of satisfying our claims. Believing thus, the Administration demanded of her, in the recent negotiations of Mr. Trist, the Californias and a portion of New Mexico. But as of old, Federalism is opposed to any such acquisition—as of old, it seeks to excite the sectional jealousies of the people, and array both the north and the south against the further acquisition of territory.—Here in the north, they gravely tell us, and one would think in doing so they were communicating that which would strike terror into the breast of every northern man, that if any more territory is annexed or acquired it must be slave territory and ultimately become slave States. The same cry was raised when Florida, Louisiana, and Texas were acquired, and although they are slave States, we have seen nothing bad result to the north therefrom. On the contrary a wider market has been opened to our products, both agricultural and manufacturing. But, says Southern Federalism, (and here we will quote from General Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, endorsed by the National Intelligencer, the organ of whigery at the seat of Government:) *"I would not take the country, because* the non-slaveholding States already have a dangerous and constantly-increasing preponderence in the confederacy, and *slavery never can exist in the country of which I am speaking.* In all the country of Mexico lying upon the gulf, the mountains rise to an immense elevation *very near* to the coast. There is but a very small portion of the country the climate of which will allow the culture of those staples in which experience has shown that slave labor can be profitably employed; and even that small portion, besides being the most sickly region on this continent, has no navigable river or other means of transportation for those heavy staples. *I do not express an opinion lightly formed, but one upon which I would stake my existence, that, whether the principle of the Wilmot Proviso be enacted by Congress or not, slavery never will exist in any State which may be hereafter formed west of the Rio Grande."*

Thus it will be seen that while the Federalists at the north, headed by *Webster, Corwin,* Seward, Greeley, & co. oppose the further acquisition of territory because they fear that it will be slave territory, while they are beseeching their followers to stop the present "ungodly, unrighteous, and barbarous war," while they proclaim from the stump, from the press, and in some instances, from the pulpit, that it is waged by the slave power for the purpose of securing a preponderance in our national councils, the federalist at the south—the same party, men engaged in the same great struggle to put down and drive from power the democratic party, to overturn the present prosperous commercial and financial policy of the country and substitute in their places the "obselete" dogmas of protection and a national bank—are equally industrious in urging upon their southern adherents to stop the war and oppose the acquisition of tearitory on the ground that *"the non-slaveholding* States already have a dangerous and constantly increasing preponderance in the confederacy, and slavery never can exist in the country" *to be acquired. These two negative positions* destroy themselves—and although one neutralizes the effect of the other, and shows the true position of those who advocate them, they add another page in the evidence that the federal whig party know well they never can succeed when they meet us upon national grounds—their only hope being to array the north against the south, and the south against the north.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL.

We are enabled this week to present our readers with the official result of the election in this State. The returns, says the Pittsburgh Post, present some curious results.—The whole vote for Governer, in the State, is about 30,000 less than 1844; and the falling off has been very general. In Armstrong, Cambria, Carbon, Schuylkill and York counties, the vote has increased on both sides.—In Centre, Clinton, Potter, Venango and Wyoming, the Democratic vote has been partially increased, and the Federal vote diminished; while in Pike county, there are 28 votes for Gov. Shunk, beyond the vote of 1844, and Mr. Irvin has received the exact number then cast for Gen. Markle.

	Governor.		Canal Com.	
	Shunk.	Irvin.	Longstreth.	Patton.
Allegheney,	4,453	5,763	4,381	5,716
Adams,	1,558	1,946	1,546	1,957
Armstrong,	2,136	1,518	1,883	1,551
Berks,	8,088	3,357	7,931	3,117
Beaver,	2,034	2,203	2,006	2,279
Burks,	4,685	4,341	4,638	4,381
Bedford,	2,458	2,205	2,435	2,218
Blair,	1,254	1,854	1,217	1,885
Butler,	1,931	1,860	1,919	1,856
Bradford,	3,058	2,520	2,971	2,385
Cambria,	1,139	974	1,075	1,030
Carbon,	786	484	787	475
Chester,	4,614	5,152	4,559	5,175
Centre,	2,477	1,782	2,722	1,713
Cumberland,	2,867	2,559	2,861	2,579
Columbia,	2,913	1,506	2,896	1,507
Crawford,	2,265	1,686	2,162	1,661
Clarion,	1,607	531	1,560	579
Clinton,	966	685	949	681
Clearfield,	867	582	834	549
Dauphin,	1,872	2,790	1,951	2,604
Delaware,	1,484	1,719	1,441	1,714
Fayette,	2,811	2,113	2,768	2,096
Franklin,	2,762	3,218	2,732	3,242
Greene,	1,914	880	1,835	861
Huntington,	1,641	2,012	1,656	1,971
Indiana,	1,415	2,052	1,379	2,033
Juniata,	986	975	991	966
Jefferson,	709	454	703	398
Lebanon,	1,600	2,149	1,603	2,141
Lancaster,	4,931	8,741	4,824	8,866
Lehigh,	2,583	2,239	2,586	2,194
Lycoming,	1,874	1,528	1,942	1,426
Luzerne,	3,296	2,017	3,160	2,089
Monroe,	1,118	347	1,148	270
Mercer,	2,617	2,616	2,588	2,555
Mifflin,	1,431	1,289	1,416	1,325
Montgomery,	5,141	3,723	5,077	3,688
M'Kean,	313	252	300	239
Northampton,	2,862	2,359	2,797	2,057
Northumberland,	1,971	1,231	1,930	1,225
Perry,	1,728	1,106	1,708	1,067
Philad. city,	3,918	6,512	3,931	6,371
" County,	12,692	7,605	12,650,	7,245
Pike,	671	142	599	129
Potter,	530	183	509	178
Schuylkill,	3,720	2,833	3,584	2,703
Somerset,	913	2,162	870	2,166
Sullivan,	317	130	303	132
Susquehana,	2,352	1,463	2,298	1,456
Tioga,	1,750	972	1,663	980
Union,	1,479	2,463	1,478	2,406
Venango,	1,326	802	1,259	786
Westmoreland,	4,525	2,337	4,503	2,306
Washington	3,531	3,335	3,526	3,321
Warren,	849	659	824	610
Wayne,	1,291	686	1,238	671
Wyoming,	819	653	807	650
York,	4,007	3,103	3,961	3,112
	146115	128138	143833	126115

The *Native* vote amounts to 11,247; and the *Abolitionists*, it appears, polled 1027.

The Senate will stand 19 Federalists to 14 Democrats; and the House 74 Democrats, and 55 Whigs, giving us 23 majority on joint ballott.

☞ There were three cases of bigamy before the Court this week. Two were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, one for one year and a half, and the other for two years, the utmost limit of the law. The other was convicted, but had not received his sentence when this article was written.

☞ The Gazette thinks Judge Thompson would not dare make such a speech as the one he made at the Court House, on Monday night last, on the floor of Congress. This reminds us of the fellow that dared another to make mouths at his sister.

☞ The Pittsburgh Journal says: "The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now sitting in this City, has decided the "No License Law" of Pennsylvania to be *unconstitutional.* The opinion of the Court has not yet been delivered, but their opinion is known.

☞ The North American calls upon Henry Clay to step forward and give his opinion on the Wilmot Proviso. It might as well call spirits from the vasty deep—it will not be forthcoming.

☞ A new paper, called the "Day Book," edited by Wm. A. Kinsloe, Esq., formerly of the "Times," Philadelphia, has made its appearance in Pittsburgh.

☞ Col. Martin Scott, who was killed in the assault upon the city of Mexico, rose by merit, from the ranks. He was native of Vermont, and enlisted during the war with England.

☞ We read of a lady in Bangor, Me., giving $200 to an Orphan Asylum in person, with her face veiled. This is true charity.—It is obeying Christ's injunction.

THE GAZETTE ON NATIONAL POLITICS.

A recent number of the Gazette contained an article on "National Politics," which assumed such strange ground, and withal contained so many absurbities and contradictions that we cannot refrain from devoting a few words in noticing it. The writer sets out with the expression of belief "that some of the questions which have heretofore agitated the popular mind in national contests will hereafter be measurably superseded by other questions of more immediate and pressing importance."—Meaning, we presume, that hereafter the questions of protection, bank, distribution and opposition to the Independent Treasury, will be abandoned. True, the writer does make out to say that "protection to home industry" will not be lost sight of, but every one can see that all enthusiasm in its advocacy has vanished before the practical benefits of a revenue tariff, like the morning mist before the rising sun. Heretofore when whig essayists on "National politics" touched upon this topic, they were not wont to dispose of the question so summarily—they were not wont to place *the dagger of faint praise to its breast*, and drive it to the hilt with the freezing deliberation of a hired executioner. But times have changed, sadly changed, and the old issues, "obselete" as they will soon denounce them, are to be "superseded by other measures of more immediate and pressing importance."—Well be it so—it will be a tacit acknowledgement that they have for years been warring against the true interests of the country, the just and enlightened policy which the Democracy have successfully labored to establish.

But what are the "other questions of more importance," which are to "supersede" "the questions which have heretofore agitated the popular mind"? The war with Mexico is one, and, according to the Gazette, *slavery* is another—"No more territory" is another—how many more there will be it is hard to tell. We will pass over, however, the writer's affected horror of slavery—although we might question his sincerity, seeing that his favorite candidate's "human slaves" are "fat and sleek" —his "no more territory" issue, with the mere remark that while he is opposing the farther acquisition of territory because it will extend the area of slavery, his friends at the South are opposing it because it will extend the area of freedom, and come directly to his position in opposition to the war. He says "that war, (the Mexican war) in its character and incidents, in every phase in which it can be viewed, revolts and shocks the enlightened mind, uninfluenced by partizan bias." In the second paragraph below he again says:

"In regard to the War itself the position of the Whigs cannot be misunderstood. They have, in the forcible language of a cotemporary, "supplied its means, have contributed its heroes, and have endeavored to urge on the Administration to its vigorous prosecution and successful close."

Need we ask the reader to note the total inconsistency of these two positions? The whigs have supplied the means to carry on a war which "in every phase it can be viewed, revolts and shocks the enlightened mind!"—Monstrous! The whigs contribute heroes and urge the administration to vigorously prosecute a war, which this same writer asserts, "was not for the interests of slavery," "commerce," "political power," nor "domestic concord and prosperity." More monstrous still! But says the Gazette, "the avowed object of the war is now, not the conquest of a part of Mexico, but the appropriation of all. We are about to absorb Mexico." And yet for this purpose the whigs are "still prepared" to contribute more "heroes" and "urge on the administration to its vigorous prosecution and successful close," are they? They are opposed to the acquisition of territory, but yet *they*, and they alone, have "supplied the means" "contributed the heroes," and are still willing to contribute more, to prosecute a war which has for its object the acquisition of the *whole* of Mexico. O, consistency, consistency, thou art indeed a jewel.

Our Future Course Toward Mexico.

We are glad to notice a disposition manifested by the press to sustain the Administration in the most vigorous prosecution of hostilities against Mexico. It appears to be the general desire that there shall be no more misplaced magnanimity shown towards that nation—that war with all its rigor & its evils, shall be forced upon them, and that if negotiations for peace are again opened, the proposition must come from them. In reference to this, the Washington Union, speaking we doubt not by the card, says that the war must now go on till Mexico shall ask for peace; that the next overture for peace must come from Mexico; that the war must, to the fullest extent be henceforth waged at the expense of Mexico, and that she must be made to feel the weight of military contributions, under the rigor of martial law in her provinces & in her cities. From another source, entitled to much consideration, we learn that the despatches to Gen. Scott taken out by Mr. Tassistro, contain instructions such as will prevent him from again offering, or accepting, an armistice, or inviting the Mexican government to make peace; and that the day has gone by for offering any pecuniary inducements to the Mexican rulers, or compensation for territory.

New York has gone Whig.

Although at the present writing (Thursday) we have but few returns from New York, yet their complexion is such that we have no doubt the whigs have swept the State. It is, however nothing more than we had expected—the unfortunate division among our friends rendering such a result a "fixed fact" in our mind long since. Although at this juncture it is deeply to be deplored, we firmly believe it will ultimately redound to our benefit both in the State and the nation. Already are the whigs proclaiming it an anti-war triumph, and pointing to it as evidence that New York is opposed to its further prosecution. Next fall the Democracy of New York will remember this, will imitate the example of the Keystone, and knowing no such division as "Barnburner" or "Hunker," will come up to the work in solid phalanx, and cast her vote for the Democratic candidate for President.

P. S. We feel better—We have returns from New Jersey showing the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor by about 2000. New Jersey has always been whig, and although not quite as large as New York, will offset the whig cry, "Have you heard from New York?" New Jersey has proclaimed in favor of the war, Hurah!

Probable Murder

Our community has been much excited of late on account of the misterious disappearance of Mr. J. W. HITCHCOCK, formerly of this city, but more recently of Tiffin, Ohio.—He was engaged in buying cattle, and was last heard from by his friends at Chatham, Chester county in this State, on the 21st of August, from which place he proceeded to Philadelphia with the proceeds of two droves which he had disposed of. At Philadelphia he put up at the "Mansion House," where he registered his name, took supper, and walked out, since which time nothing has been heard of him. The supposition is that he has been murdered for his money, and a young man is now under arrest in Philadelphia on suspicion. From a letter received on Thursday night last by some of Mr. H.'s friends here, we learn the prisoner has acknowledged taking a walk with him on the evening of his arrival in that city, of asking him how much money he had with him, and of drinking beer with him several times; and the supposition is that he by that means drugged, and afterwards robbed and murdered him.

What renders the guilt of the person under arrest more apparent is the fact that Mr. H. had become acquainted with him on some of his previous visits to the city with cattle, that he had proposed to become a partner of H's. in buying cattle, that the day before the disappearance of Mr. H. he was ragged as pennyless, and the day after he was seen with a large amount of money, among it bills of large denomination—that he went to Baltimore soon after in company with another individual, the expenses of the trip being paid by the prisoner—that after he returned here on a spree, exhibited his money, said he was a partner of H's, and that he had returned to Ohio to buy more cattle.

Democratic Meeting.

In accordance with the call published in the Erie Observer, for a Democratic meeting at the Court House in the Borough of Erie on Monday evening Nov. 1, the house was well filled with the Democracy from various parts of the county, and organized by calling to the M. Hutchinson to the chair, and the election of E. Duncombe, Jas. Dunlap, D. W. Howard, D. S. Brown and Dr. F. W. Miller, Vice Presidents, and W. A. Galbraith and Benjamin Grant, Secretaries.

On motion, M. Whallon, Esq. was called upon to state the object of the meeting, and did so in a few remarks, in which he alluded briefly to the late glorious victories in this and other States—and also to the existing state of national affairs.

On motion, A committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee consisted of Smith Jackson, Carson Graham, W. A. Galbraith, Murray Whallon, and G. L. Cutler, Esqrs.

On motion, Hon. James Thompson was called upon to address the meeting; which he in a brief manner alluding to the glorious victories achieved by the Democracy at the late elections, and to the general principles of national policy as advocated by the Democratic party, entered very fully and lucidly into the causes of the existing war with Mexico; and in a most succinct, terse, and able manner showed that the causes of the present war were clearly to be traced to Mexican aggressions upon the citizens and government of the United States. He then, from authorities indisputable, showed that our right to the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande was as good as to any other part of the State of Texas. And then by way of application took occasion to show the doctrines and courses of the two great parties towards the Mexican war, and very happily defended the course of the President upon this great question.

The committee, through their chairman then reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the recent contest in this State has resulted in the glorious victory of Democratic principles over whig error and misrepresentation. And whereas, the result of the elections in other States, so far as heard from, is highly favorable to the progress or Democratic measures—rendering the election of a Democratic President in 1848 a matter of little if any doubt. And whereas, the present time and posture of national affairs calls aloud and decided expression of the people in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the present war with Mexico. Therefore,

Resolved, That the success of the Democratic candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner, and the restoration of democratic ascendency in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth, by such large and triumphal majorities, is cause of hearty congratulation among the Democracy of this State, as evinces the steady adherence of *the people* to the principles that have so long governed her destiny, and gives assurance to the democracy of the Union that the Keystone is as firm as steadfast as ever.

Resolved, That the placing of the late political contest by the whigs in this State on the great national question of the war with Mexico affords matter of congratulation to every true Democrat, as by that issue the question was fairly met, and not only the whigs but the world convinced that the Democracy of the Keystone State are ever true to the cause of their country.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico, and that we utterly and heartily reprobate as unpatriotic and unjust the attempt by a large majority of whig presses, as well as whig senators, to place our country in the wrong in regard to the causes of the

Later from Mexico.

The Southern Mail has arrived, bringing New Orleans papers to the 24th ult. The Steamer James L. Day arrived at New Orleans on the 23d, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 19th ultimo. There had been no later arrivals, direct, from the capital. Santa Anna was at Puebla, on the 25th of September.—He addressed a note to Col. Childs, stating that he had taking possession of the city, with 6,000 men, and requested his immediate evacuation of that post, threatening, if he refused, to storm the citadel, as usual. Col. Childs replied that he was satisfied he should be able to defend himself; having been honored with the duty of guarding the position, he would defend it till the last. The *Arco Iris* of the 13th ult. furnishes further important News. The enemy at Puebla on the 27th of September, commenced a heavy cannonade on the *American works*. The latter threw cannon shots, bombs and grenades into the centre of the city, which suffered considerably. The cannonade commenced again on the following day. By order of Santa Anna, breast work of cotton bales were erected for the defence of the city. To prevent the completion of the works, the Americans from the first battery of San Jose, commenced a continual fire upon, the workman, which was stoutly returned by the Mexicans. The discharge of bombs and grenades from the American lines greatly increased. On the 30th, partial tranquility reigned in the city. Gen. Rea constructed a battery to open upon San Jose. October 1st, Santa Anna at the head of 2,000 cavalry and infanty, and three pieces of artillery, sallied out of Puebla, intending to attack the American train which left Jalapa on the 1st and reached Perote on the 4th of September, but before arriving at Telyahula, his designs were wholly frustrated. With the exceptions of 130 hussars, his personal guard, all his forces had pronounced against him. They attributed the misfortunes of the war of his incapacity. Some loudly declared him a traitor, and unworthy of holding command over the Mexican army. Santa Anna having arrived at Quesa Jauahnida with his 130 hussars, received an order from the Government at Queratero, directing him to proceed at once to that city with all his troops. But he did not find it convenient to comply with the commands of his own Government, and therefore took up his march for Oajaca, there to raise another army, the troops that might return, to renew the combat with the enemies of the Republic. All letters from the interior coincide in considering Santa Anna impotent to effect anything further. He is now making his way to Guatemala, and purposes leaving Mexico forever, and that his march to Oajaca is only a pretext to secure a quiet accomplishment of this design. A letter from Puebla, dated Oct. 2, states "that since Santa Anna's departure the cannonade has totally slackened. The Cotton storehouse of Velasco took fire and burned down. The inhabitants were very much alarmed, believing that the Americans would leave their intrenchments and storm the city." The expedition planed by Gen. Patterson against the Guerrillas, had returned, after having successfully encountered and dispersed several parties. It was rumored that Scott had granted a passport to Santa Anna.

Mexican papers deny that he is endeavoring to reach Guatemala, and insists that he will continue the war without respite. The Genius of Liberty says that Senor Pena y Pena is discharging the duty of President, at Queratero. He had refused to recognise his associates, appointed by Santa Anna, and proposed that Congress should elect. A report prevailed at Vera Cruz, on the 18th ult., that a company of Texas Rangers had been attacked by the Guerrillas, 12 miles from Vera Cruz, and all but one of them cut off. An express had arrived, stating that one man had been killed; and 18 were missing. There had been some difficulty in the Massachusetts regiment, and Gen. Cushing had disarmed and detached 60 men from the Regiment. Captain Wells had been honorably acquitted.

Gen. Lane was at Perote on the 4th, and no doubt reached Puebla in a few days afterwards.

The Acro Iris of the 16th, speaks of extensive preparation to cut off the train, consisting of more than 4,000 men, all armed and numbered. The editor of that paper conjectures that Gen. Patterson had in contemplation a new expedition, against some new State not hitherto invaded by the Americans, instead of joining Scott. The same paper speculates of the probable action of the Congress at Queretaro. Other papers state that the minds of the people of the interior had undergone a change since the occupation of the Capital, and that they were now disposed to peace. The expedition against the Guerrillas, planned by Gen. Patterson had returned, after successfully encountering and dispersing several parties.

☞SCALDS AND BURNS.—It is no time to run for a remedy when an accident of this kind occurs.—An immediate application of Merchant's Gargling Oil, or Universal Family Embrocation will arrest its progress and prevent any soreness or pain in even those of an extensive nature. Therefore keep it on hand. It will also cure chilblains, frostbites and corns. See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had GRATIS of the agent.

MARRIED.—On the 28th ult., by the Rev. Rufus Parker, Mr. Robert Custard and Miss Wealthy A. Burwell, all of North East township.

FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society will be held at the Vestry of the Episcopal church, on Thursday next, November 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. The Ladies of Erie generally are particularly invited to be present, as well as those who are members of the society.

The numerous cases of extreme destitution and suffering that were relieved by this association during the last and former winters, should lead every lady in our town to contribute towards its continued and increased usefulness.

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND SNUFF.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

B. A. CRAIN, would respectfully inform the citizens of Erie, and vicinity, that he has opened a Store for the sale of

TOBACCO CIGARS AND SNUFF,

on French Street, between Sterrett and Osborn's, directly opposite the Reed House, where he offers for sale a large and superior Stock of the above articles a little cheaper for Cash than ever before offered in this Market.

For proof call and examine quality and prices.

Erie, Nov. 6, 1847.

Another Arrival of Groceries At No. 1, Perry Block!

T. W. MOORE is now receiving his Fall and Winter stock of Groceries which will be sold a little cheaper for cash than at any other establishment in the city. Among his stock may be found:

Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas; Java, Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffees; Loaf, Pulveriesd, Porto Rico, and N. O. Sugars; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinamon, Nutmegs Mace, Cloves, Rice, Pearled barley, Candies, Pecan, Brazil, Madeira and Pea nuts; Almonds, Filberts, etc.; Fruits—Apples, Raisins, English Currants, and Figs; Sperm and Tallow candles; Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, a superior article, Salad oil, Fancy Shaving, Variegated and Bar soap. Dairy salt, White Fish, Mackerel, Mackinac Trout, Codfish and Herring.

Call and examine Goods and prices at No. 1, Perry Block.

Erie, Nov. 6, 1847. 25

DETROIT ALE on draught, and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block by T. W. MOORE.

Nov. 5, 1847. 25

WINTER Sperm Oil, a pure article, for sale at No. 1, Perry Block by T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 6, 1847. 25

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

WHITEFISH, Mackinac Trout, Irish Herring, Nos. 1 and 2 Mackerel, Codfish, Sardines, and Haddock, just received and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block by T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 6, 1847. 25

24 KITS No. 1 Mackerel, put up for family use, just received and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.

Erie, Nov. 6, 1847. 25

50 BBLS. and half bbls. White Fish and Mackinac Trout, this day received and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Sept., 6, 1847. 25

For sale very Cheap.

ONE hundred acres of land with about forty acres of improvement, situated in Waterford township. Inquire of BENJAMIN GRANT.

Nov. 6. 25

ADMINISRTATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration *de bonis non* have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Henry Thompson, late of LeBeuff township, deceased. Persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against the same, are requested to call and present them properly authenticated for settlement, and settle their indebtedness.

ELIZA THOMPSON, Adm'x.

Nov. 6. 1847, 6t25

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of J. Zimmerly & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the books, accounts and papers are in the hands of A. H. Hitchcock, at the old stand where all those interested are requested to call and settle. J. ZIMMERLY,

Erie, Nov. 2, 1847. A. H. HITCHCOCK.

A. H. HITCHCOCK would say to his old friends and customers and the public, that he will be happy to wait on them at the old stand, and sell them Groceries, as good and cheap as usual.

HARDWARE.—A general assortment of Shelf Hardware, together with a large assortment of carpenters's and joiner's Tools.

Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.—Russia, Swedes and American Iron, flat, square and round, O. S. Nail Rods, round and square rods, Band Iron, Cast, English, American and Spring Steel, Nails Anvils, Vices, &c., &c.

Nov. 6 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

CABLE Chains of different sizes, suitable for draught chains or saw mills, and will be cut to any length to suit purchasers.

Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

COFFEE, Tea, Sugar, together with a general assortment of Groceries, for sale by

Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

THE Districts Schools will commence on the 15th inst.

3d street—G. J. Russell and Miss E. Magil.
4th street—John C. Reid.
7th street—D. J. McCann.
8th street—Ambrose Dunn.
10th street—D. B. McCreary and Miss M. Ball.
Jerusalem—J. R. Cochran.

The text books to be used the same as heretofore, and a register will be kept of the entrance and regularity of every pupil.

Nov. 6, 1847. J. C. REID, Sec.

Erie Academy.

CLASSES will be formed in Chemistry and the Science of Government, at the middle of the present quarter, on the 15th inst. The class in Natural Philosophy will, about the same time, commence the subject of Electricity, which will be followed by Magnetism and Optics. Illustrations will be given of many of the most important *experimen s in Optics, Galvanism, Electricity, Magnetism and Chemistry.*

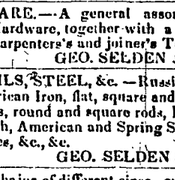
The course in Chemistry is elementary, but thorough and indispensable to the study or intelligent reading of Agricultural Chemistry.

Young's Science of Government is the text book adopted by the Academy. It discusses firstly, the general *principles of government*, and secondly, the leading details of our own constitution and law.

It will be impossible for those wishing to study these branches in the Academy, to commence them at the beginning for some time, unless at the above date.

Nov. 2. J. W. WETMORE.

New Goods and Good News!



FIRST APPEARANCE.

Now is the Time to Buy Cheap!

THE subscriber having been but a short time in business has not before found it convenient to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. He has, however just returned from the eastern cities with a splendid assortment of Fresh and Cheap Groceries.

In his stock may be found the choicest Teas yet offered for sale, from 4 to 9 shillings per pound. Rio, Java, Cuba, Laguira and St. Domingo, Coffee, cheaper than the cheapest; Havana, Porto Rico, Orleans, Loaf Lump, Clarified, Pulverised and Maple Sugars, cheaper than ever; Porto Rico Syrup, Sugarhouse and Orleans Molasses; alspice, pepper, ginger, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, pearl barley, citrons, prunes, cocoa nuts, almonds, madeira, Brazil, and pea nuts; Havana, principe, Spanish, cinnamon, and conneaut Cigars; cavendish, ladies twist, and german Tobacco; olive, rose, nut, castor, and hair Oil; all of which are of the very best quality, and will be sold cheap, at No. 3 American Block, State street.

JOHN PEFFER.

Nov. 6, 1847. 25

599 GALLONS Stone Ware, selling at a small advance above cost.

Nov. 6. At No 3 American Block.

COFFEE by the pound or hundred, for sale at

Nov. 5. No. 3. American Block.

12 BOXES Fresh Raisins for sale cheaper than can be had elsewhere, at

Nov. 6, No. 3 American Block.

A CARD.

MR. H. WILLIAMS, and Band, would respectfully inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity that their services can at all times be had at Balls and Parties, either private or public.

Mr. W., teacher of Dancing, would be happy to instruct one or more classes of young people in this beautiful accomplishment during the present Fall and Winter.

MR. A. WOOD, *professor of Vocal Music*, offers his services to Church Choirs or private classes. For terms and further information apply at the American Hotel.

Erie Oct. 29, 1847.

Fall Fashions for 1847.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish his friends and customers with HATS of a superior quality; also a general assortment of CAPS, MUFFS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c. which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine quality and prices for themselves.

R. S. HUNTER, Practical Hatter, Corner of State and Fifth steets.

Oct. 29, 1847. 24

Wonderful Catastrophy!

EXPLOSION OF THE NEW STEAM FOUNDRY AT LOCKPORT.

(But no one killed and no one wounded)

WE, the undersigned, for the purpose of letting people know that some things can be done as well as others, have associated in business at Lockport, Pa. where they are manufacturing various kinds of

Cooking Stoves,

BOX STOVES, PARLOR STOVES,
PLATE STOVES, COAL STOVES.
PLOWS, SLEIGH SHOES,
WAGON BOXES,

And various kinds of other castings too numerous to mention. We also flatter ourselves that by our long experience in business we shall be able to facilitate and thereby curtail the expense of making castings so as to be enabled to make as good an article and sell a little cheaper than any other establishment in this region of country; we would therefore invite our friends to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

☞We will pay fifty per cent. more for OLD IRON than any one else in this vicinity.☜

WHEELER, MALTBY & AKIN.

October 29, 1847. 3m24

1500 PIECES Paper Hangings, Bordering and Window Paper among which will be found some of the "Rough and Ready sort;

Oct. 30 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Attention! Jews and Gentiles,

Israelites, Ishmaelites, Hebrews and Egyptians, Sons of Aaron and Daughters of Mariam, receive instruction and be wise.—Hear and know that

MOSES, THE JEW,

Has returned from the EAST, laden with the choicest treasures of that ancient region, and invites your attention to the same at the genuine OLD Jew Store, the one that has earned the reputation of selling goods *lower* than any other house in Erie, and thereby established a credit for Jewery that has induced others to enter under the same name whereby they hope to reap a profit which justly belongs to him. Now Moses wishes it to be understood that he is not a Wandering Jew, here this year and away the next—a class that will sell to one person at cost and to another at double price, but that he is a regular descendant of Faithful Abrahaim, and has pitched his tent in Erie with the intention of remaining in it, and intends to do business as heretofore in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to all reasonable persons that favor him with their custom, keep all his old friends and make new ones of all that once purchase goods from him. That the old Jew Store of Moses Koch does sell more Goods and at lower prices than any other store in Erie, is plain to be seen by the course of others, who finding their customers daily deserting them, resort to misrepresentation and abuse of the JEW STORE, which they well know has been the cause of their loss of customers and against which they direct all their forces, thinking no doubt that if *this* store was out of the way, they could get what they call the good old prices,—fifty to one hundred per cent such as they used to get before this JEW MOSES came amongst them. Hence we see every thing that can raise a Dray load of Tape and Bobbin commences blowing himself into notice by letting off a squib at the JEW STORE; but this only serves to show that they are in great want of customers, and that they know where they have gone

Now the secret of Goods being sold so much lower at this store than any other is simply this—Moses goes right to the *head* of the market, to the Manufacturers and Importers and buys by the CASE, BALE or PACKAGE, and pays the CASH down, by which he makes a double saving and is enabled to sell goods in Erie at what some others pay for them in the city; and that there may be no mistake about this matter he invites all who want any thing in his line, and wish to pay either cash or country produce, to call and examine his stock and prices, fully satisfied that they will find the OLD JEW STORE the best place to *get good Goods at the lowest prices.*

Moses begs to be excused from giving a list of the number of Pieces of Cloth and Calico, Muselins &c., &c., as the manner of some is—being much more profitably and pleasantly employed in waiting on customers, he will leave this mode of puffing to some of the *New* or *older* stores who have *smaller stocks* and *fewer customers.*

MOSES KOCH,

Corner of French & Fifth streets, near the Farmer's Hotel, Commercial Ex.

Oct. 22, 1847. 23

DOMESTIC.—Just received at the New Store a large supply of Bed Tickings, bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Cotton Flannels, Cresh, Huckabuck, Apron check, striped Shirtings, colored Cambrics, Jeans, &c. &c. Also, just received, brown and bleached Linen Table Covers, Tablings, Doylies, Nipkins and Towels, for sale very low at

Oct. 23 ALLYN & COIT.

Charity covers a multitude of sins

AND so does Moses Koch at his cheap and fashionable CLOTHING STORE.

Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, shirts *bosoms, collars, and every article in the clothing* line, are to be had 25 or 50 per cent. cheaper at the OLD JEW STORE, than at any other establishment in Erie; and the reason is just this, Moses buys all his Cloths, Cassimers and Flannels, by the bale and piece, from the Manufacturers and Importers and that for cash, and then he employs first rate Tailors and has them made up on his own premises and under his inspection so that he is always sure of having a good article at two profits less than those who purchase Ready made clothing in Philadelphia and New York, made generally of inferior material in a slight unsubstantial manner. Now those wishing to purchase any article of wearing apparel can depend upon obtaining of the best material and workmanship, and altogether cheaper than they can in any other way or any other place in Erie. Remember the Old Jew Store of MOSES KOCH,

No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.

Oct. 29, 1847. 24

PEKIN, CANTON,

Kiang-si, Kiang-ning fou, Nang-chang-fou, Hau-quang, Chang-tong, &c.

ARE provinces and towns in CHINA: The country where the women have broad faces and short noses, little eyes, little feet, and plump rosy lips, whose emperor styles himself the brother of the sun, and his country CELESTIAL. The land that gave birth to Confucius, and what is of more consequence to us, the land from which we obtain that delightful beverage, called TEA, *so highly valued by American Ladies of all ranks* and conditions, and about which there has been so much said and written of late; some persons very modestly claiming to be the *only ones* that sell a *pure* article at *honest prices.* But we presume very few persons will believe the ability or *honesty* to procure and sell GOOD TEAS is confined exclusively to two houses in New York, and that all others in this line, sell but inferior qualities and that too at exorbitant prices—and that these benevolent persons are content with almost *no profit*, but merely to have the satisfaction of protecting the *dear people* from being humbugged. For our part we think there is something more than meal under the tub. This display of Pouchong, Souchong, and Olong, Howqua and Pekoe, Ne plus ultra, Silver leaf and Golden chop!! with the information that it is put up in THREE wrappers, &c. &c. seems to us quite unnecessary among plain honest people. For our part we shall content ourselves by simply assuring those that want TEAS that we are prepared to offer them an assortment of the choicest kinds of Black and Green Teas, at the following rates:

BLACK TEAS 3, 4 and 5s per lb.
HYSON AT 4, 5, and 6s per lb.
IMPERIAL 7 and 8 shillings.

These were purchased from men of the highest standing in the city and may be relied on as fully equal to any in the market at similar prices. They will be put up in the good old fashoned way—good weight, and clean plain paper, without any heathen hyroglyphics to gull the unsuspecting.

SUGARS, COFFEE, &c.—Loaf, Lump, brown Havana and Porto Rico Sugars. Old Java, Laguira, Rio and Cuba Goffee, Chocolate, Cocoa, Molasses, Spices, and in short we have a very complete assortment of Family Groceries, to which we invite the attention of our friends, at No. 6, Reed House.

CARTER & BROTHER.

October 29, 1847. 24

DYE WOODS AND DYE STUFFS.—Just received a warranted article of Madder, Log Wood, Nic Wood, Camwood, Fustic, Vitriol, Alum, Indigo and many other kinds of Dye stuffs which are sold cheaper than at any Drug Store.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

Oct. 29, 1847. 24

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.—By the small or large quantities No 1 extra white lead, red led, Venitian red, chrome yellow, lithrage, oils and turpentine, and assorted sized glass, bought at the lowest prices, and for sale accordingly by

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

Oct 29, 1847. 24

Dwelling House for Rent.

THE Franklin Building, foot of State street, recently fitted up for a Dwelling House, is offered for rent. Any family, or families, desiring a comfortable and commodious place of residence, would do well to apply for particulars to

M. MAYER, Agent.

October 28, 1847. 24

FOR SALE,

AN ASHERY in good running condition, situated in Harborcreek township. For particulars enquire of

MURRAY WHALLON.

Erie, October 30, 1847.

Ladies Dress Goods.

OREGON Plaids, cashmeres, Mouselen de Lanes, Plaid, Satin stripe, back and blue black Alpaca, French, Scotch and American Ginghams, French, English and American calico, a large assortment open and for sale cheap by,

Erie Oct. 30. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Our Customers

ARE informed that in addition to our present stock of CLOTHS and VESTINGS, we will be receiving by Express during the Fall and Winter such goods in our line as the demand may require. It is sincirely hoped this city will support one regular Merchant Tailor shop that is carried on by mechanics.

G. B. & I. H. KEENE.

Erie, October 29, 1847. 1t24

DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF THE HEPATITES, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACH.

This remedy having been for *several years* employed by the proprietor in his practice on a very large scale in Monongheala, Preston, Harrison and Randolph countries, Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effect, he has been from time to time solicted to adopt such a source as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated several years, until thoroughly convinced that the above medicene, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.—*Pain in* the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure. Sometimes the pain is in the left side. The patient is hardly able to lie on the left side. Sometimes the pain is under the shoulder blade. It frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is effected with loss of appetite and sickness—the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with lax—the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility.—He is easily startled—his feet are cold or burning—and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin. His spirits are low—and although he is *satisfied* that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude to try it. In fact he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease; but cases have occured where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death, has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effect of his Liver Pills; and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1837. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted for for six years with the Liver complaint; and applied to different physician, obtaining temporary relief. On hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills; I obtained and used two boxes. I now feel almost restored to health. The Liver Pills have given me a most surprising relief.

S. DAVIS, near Pittsburgh.

OBSERVE.—None are genuine without a fac simile of the "proprietor's signature. Prepared for the Proprietor by

JONATHAN KIDD & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Duggists, No. 60 Wood St.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.

DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

SURPRISING CURE.

LOWELL, Trumbull Co. Ohio, March 6, 1847

Messrs Kidd & Co.—Unsolicited I send this testimonial concerning DR. C. M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC. About seven years since I was called upon to visit a young women about twenty-seven years of age. I found her laboring under strong symptoms of Prolapsus Uteri. She informed me that she was unwell for something like eight years, and that she had been treated by several of the neighboring Physicians, who failed to effect a cure—and in fact had spent all she had—and was still in no better condition then when she commenced taking their medicines, and was compelled to work what she was able for her board. The Physicians to whom she had applied, had uniformly treated her as in case of Prolapsus Uteri, and other complaints peculiar to females.

For six or eight weeks I treated her case as one of the above mentioned, without any beneficial effect. She was taken with vomiting blood, and from some other symptoms that existed at the time, I was forced to the conclusion that she was troubled with *worms*, and told her what I thought about it, and proposed that she had better take some worm medicine; but she was highly offended at the idea of her being troubled in that way.—She said it was all perfectly nonsensical that the other physicians never hinted it to her—and she therefore thought it useless. I finaly prevailed on her to take some of M'LANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC, one bottle of which she was to take at two doses, and the result was she passed three hundred and ninety-seven ninety of which were in one knot or ball, and required the assistance of a neighbor women; that was in to take them from her. I saw her, and she then told me the worms were all large. I then proposed to give some more of the same medicine, and the same prescription as before, which was done—and the result was, she passed four hundred and fifteen worms, that she counted, besides a number that were nor counted.

After she passed the worms her ordinary health returned—and since that she got married, and raised a small family, and still continues to have her health. Yours, &c.

JOHN BUTLER, M. D.

The incredulous can see Doctor Butler's letter, in reference to this wonderful case, by calling any time at the Drug Store of J. KIDD & Co. corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

This valuble preparation is for sale by,

J. KIDD & Co.

Corner of, Wood and Fourth sts.

☞Be particular to inquire for "Dr. M'Lane's American worm Specific, or Vermifuge.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, J. H. Burton & Co., Erie; J. Marvin, Waterford; John M'Clure, Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; Hall & Vincent, Cranesville; Jackson & Campbell, Edenboro; R. C. Town & Co. Wattsburg, A. Touttellott, Union Mills; J. H. Haynes, North East.

Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally, throughout the United States.

"More of the Effects."

STILL THEY COME.

WE are receiving more Goods, which are a little cheaper than ever, and have on hand a complete assortment of plain, plaid, striped and figured Mohair, Orleans, Cashmere, Merino, De Lisle and Lyons Cloths of the riches styles.

ALSO—150 different patterns and styles of Shawls, embracing all the new productions; which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest, at the corner opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Oct. 23. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

BLACK LACE DEMI VEIL.—A new lot of these very fashionable articles just received and selling very low at the New Store.

Oct. 21, ALLYN & COIT.

RICH OREGON PLAIDS selling for 20, 25 and 31 1-4 cents per yard at the New Store. Ginghams selling proportionally low.

Oct. 23 ALLYN & COIT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration *de bonis non* have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Richard Skinner, late of North East township, deceased. Persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against the same, are requested to call and present them properly authenticated for settlement, and settle their indebtedness.

JOHN P. HALL,
ELLIS A. OWEN, } Adm'rs.

Oct. 30. 1847. 6t24

New Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of Paper Hanging and Window Paper.

All of which were purchased in New York at the lowest market price. They do not boast of having the largest stock of goods ever brought to this place, but will say they have as good an assortment, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, and invite the public to call and examine goods and prices. G. SELDEN & SON.

Oct. 23, 1847. 23

CARPETING.—1000 yards parlor, hall and stair carpeting, at prices varying from 2 and 6 pence to 8 shillings per yard. Also, Floor Oil cloths, at the usual low rates of

MOSES KOCH,

No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.

Oct. 29, 1847. 24

Arrival of New Fall and Winter GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

HAVING devoted six weeks in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to the selection and purchase of their EXTENSIVE STOCK, which they are now opening, beg leave to inform their customers and the country at large, that they are now prepared to offer goods of almost every denomination, at least 25 per cent. cheaper than ever. We find by deveting time to the purchasing of goods, as also for cash, that it makes a vast difference, therefore we can pledge ourselves to sell as low as any House—(that pays for their goods)—this side of New York or Boston, and for the above assurance we invite those that are purchasing any kind of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, to give us an opportunity and we will show you as good an assorted, extensive and cheap stock of goods as can be found in this market.—For further particulars please call at the Brick corner, opposite the Eagle Hotel, near the court house. Erie, Sept. 30, 1847.

A FEW pairs nice Bed Blankets and Lancaster Quilts, for sale low by

Oct, 23 ALLYN & COIT.

WANTED Immediately, at this Office, 2000 feet of Hemlock Fence Boards—also building *Lumber of all kinds, for which the highest* price will be paid.

Erie, Oct. 23, 1847.

FOR THE ERIE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me through the medium of your valuable paper, to inform the citizens of this city and vicinity, that I am receiving a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, which I am selling at Great Bargains, in order to pay transportation, the balance will be applied to charitable purposes. For further particulars apply at No. 2 American Block State Street. M. MAYER.

Erie, Oct. 16, 1847.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the improved farm on which he now resides, about two miles south of Waterford, on the Turnpike leading from Erie to Pittsburgh, containing 100 acres of land, 60 under improvement, and the balance well timbered with white oak, chestnut, &c. Forty acres bottom, the balance upland. On the premises is a good frame dwelling, log barn, a good orchard of apple and cherry trees, and a never failing spring of water. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, or of C. C. Jones, Erie.

JAMES BIGGERS.

Waterford, Oct. 15, 1847. 3m22

POPULAR GOODS

JUST RECEIVED THE MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

EVER offered in this city, comprising, in part—

150 pieces Cashmeres and Muslin de Lains, assorted colors,
75 do French, Scotch and German Ginghams,
30 do Alpaccas, of every description,
28 do California Plaids,
40 do Dress Silks of the latest and most improved patterns,
20 do Swiss and Turleton Muslins,
20 do Lace and embroidered Swiss and Turleions,
50 do Juconet Cambrics and bro'd Muslins,
50 do Silk Fringes, assorted colors,
45 do Wide Gimps and Gimp cords,
20 gross Dress Buttons, and cords and tassells,
200 pieces Silk Mull & French Imperial edgings,
150 shawls, of all styles, varying in price from 3s to $15,
200 pair ladies and gentlemen's French Kid Gloves, assorted colors,
200 do Ladies', gentlemen's and children's Cashmere, Worsted & Lisle thread Gloves,
100 do black and white silk mitts.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloths of every shade and quality,
Cassimeres, do do
Vestings of all kinds, comprising Silk, Satin, Buff, Cashmere, Marseilles, etc. etc.
STAPLE GOODS.—A large stock of every description. In short, our stock for richness, cheapness and duribility has never been equaled in this market.
CAPS.—200 Men and Boy's caps of all kinds.
SHOES.—500 pairs ladies and childrens' Gaiters Slips and walking Shoes. 200 pairs gentlemen's, ladies and Misses' Rubber overshoes.
UMBRELLAS.—Six dozen Umbrellas for wet weather.
GROCERIES.—A general variety of every description.

SHELF HARDWARE.

Ten thousand dollars' stock, comprising every thing in the line—Joiners, House and Ship Carpenters, Coopers, Shoemakers, Cabinetmakers, Saddlers and Smiths' Tools, of every description.

Saddlery Hardware, a large assortment of all kinds. Carriage trimmings of all kinds.

Axle Arms, springs, anvils, vices, smiths' bellows, brass and prooclain kettles, shovels, spades, crowbars, grd boxes, mill saw cut, circular and pit saws, and chain of all sizes.

GLASS WARE.—A complete assortment.

Customers will find our old store safely anchored at the old stand, in good ballast, with 100 tons well assorted IRON, steel and nails—the cheapest in the market.

P. S.—The question is often asked why goods cannot be sold as low as in Buffalo. We say they can. Our stock entire was bought of importing houses at the same time and same prices that some of the largest houses in Buffalo bought at, and we pledge our word that our goods shall be sold as low as at Buffalo or any place west of it *for cash.* HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, Sept 25, 1847. 19

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy

IS a safe, speedy and effectual cure for *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup* and *Whooping Cough.*

This medicine has been used by hundreds of people with unfailing success in curing the above diseases, with all those painful and annoying pulmonary symptoms produced by cold. In Asthma and Bronchitas it has proven to be highly useful, and its timely use a certain remedy. In all affections of the throat and lungs it is an invaluable medicine. Many cases of obstinate coughs and hoarseness have been perfectly cured in 48 hours, and in several instances troublesome and dangerous coughs of from five to ten years standing have been completely cured in two weeks.—In Croup and Whooping Cough its use has been equally successful when used more freely. This Remedy is a certain preventive of *Consumption* and several others of the most fatal diseases in northern climates.

THIS MEDICINE CAN BE OBTAINED IN ERIE ONLY of P. HALL, *at his Drug Store, No. 1, Hughes' Buildings, corner of State and Seventh Streets,* and his agents throughout the county, AGENTS—A. Reynolds, 155 Main st, Buffalo; Boyd, Vincent & Co., Waterford; John A. Tracy, 2d, Fairview; Jas H. Campbell, Edinboro.

Price 37½ cents to $1 per Bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and BASE IMITATIONS. Every bottle has the words "Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy" blown upon the glass, and his written signature on the wrapper and directions. None other are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance an efficacious medicine, and truely worthy its recommendations.

John Galbraith, J. F. Tracy, Thomas Hughes, John W. Hays, Wilson King, Th. Moorhead, jr Jas. D. Dunlap, John Hughes, J. R. Cochran, Thomas M'Kee, Otis Lapham, Charles Cole, David Baldwin, M. Baldwin, F. J. Owen, John M. Warren.

Oct. 9, 1847. 2t

New Goods at No.7, State Street.

WE are now opening a great variety of DRY GOODS, suited to the season, which will be sold as *cheap* as the *cheapest.* Amongst them are Broad Cloths and Cassimeres of various hues and qualities; Alpacas, Plaid and Plain Coburgs, Brilliantes, Merinos, Bombazines, Raw Silk and Plaid Brittania, Linens, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs from 12 1-2 to 75 cents; Prints from 4 to 25 *cents*; De Lanes from 18 3-4 cents upwards; Gingh ms in great variety, Thibet, Cashmere, Brocha, de Lane, Stradilla and other fashionable Shawls, and other Goods in too great variety to advertise. The curious are invited to examine them and purchase if they are satisfied with goods and prices.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Oct. 16, 1847. 2t

CAPS! CAPS!!—Fur, Cloth, Glazed and Selet Caps, a good assortment.

Oct. 30 1847. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

THE BEST HORSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S

AN invaluable remedy for Horses, Cattle and other domestic animals, in the cure of the following diseases;

Fresh Wounds, Galls of all kinds, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ringbone, Windgalls, Poll Evil, Callus, Spavins, Sweeney, Fistula, Sitfast, Strains, Lameness, Sand Cracks, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Hare Distemper.

It is also a Universal Family Embrocation for diseases of Human Flesh, such as

Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, Frost Bites, Boils, Burns and Scalds, Cramps, Contracts of the Muscles, Weakness of the Joints, Sweetings, Wounds, Kaked Breasts.

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.—It is worthy of special remark, that besides the great and extraordinary powers in the cure of diseases of the horse in which its virtues first attracted the attention of the *farrier* and *farmer*, and the wonder of the public generally, it has been successfully employed in a great variety of the maladies which affect the human race; and it has proved by the wonderful cures it has performed on the lower animals, that it is endowed with curative properties not found in other horse oils, which has established its claims to general confidence.

Beware of the counterfeit article, and be sure the name of the SOLE PROPRIETOR, G. W. Merchant, Lockport, is blown in the bottle.

☞For testimonials, synopsis of diseases, and mode of treatment, see pamphlet which accompanies each bot le.

Sold by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; and D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!

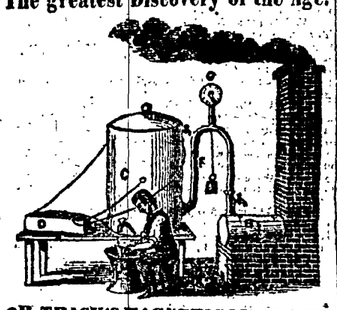
GEO. W. MERCHANT'S IMPROVED COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

For Removing Diseases of the Blood,

*Arising from an abuse of Mercury, Chronic and constitutional Diseases such as Scrofula or King's Evil Secondary Syphilis or venereal, Ulceration and Corrosions of the Throat, Nose, Cheeks Lips, Ears,

The greatest Discovery of the Age!



OH, TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an Ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the of the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the ordinary vessels of the body, and *equalize the circulation of the blood*. By this means *a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of* DISEASE which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it cures as readily with *internal* as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.—The *dangerous* Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 19 cases out of 100 it *will afford entire relief* to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE in *thirty minutes*.

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immense value.

Affections of the Spine, Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns & all Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, *Erysipelas*, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, &c will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment, I can say with pleasure that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of Inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind *with universal success*, even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of inflamation of the Brain, Inflamation of the Lungs, Inflamation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Child-bed Fevers, with perfect success; also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epedemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of affecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruizes, Frozen Limbs, &c. it acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with its power to cure. N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 10, 1846.

☞For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent.

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.

Erie, August 14, 1847.—ly13.

OUR FLAG IS THERE!

But Our Goods

ARE HERE!

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

HURRA! HURRA!! HURRA!!!

The new Jew Store again Ahead!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS! consisting in part of

BROADCLOTHS.—French, English and American black, blue, brown, gold and cadet mixed Broadcloths, cheap as the cheapest.

ALSO.—Cassimeres and Vestings to match, both as to color quality and price.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of choice Groceries, which will be sold extreemly low.

CROCLERY.—A beautiful assortment of crockery at prices that cannot fail to please.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Without boasting we can truly say we have the cheapest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes, including Ladies, Gentlemen and Boys, ever brought to this city.

CAPS.—Men and Boys caps, that cannot fail to fit both the purse and head—come and try.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—Here we are at home. We have cashmeres, de lanes without number and almost without price; Ginghams and Alpaccas, California plaids and Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; wide gimp and gimp cord; dress buttons, cords and tassels; but what is the use of enumerating—we have every thing to make the handsome more divine and the ugly enchanting.

SILKS—Striped and Plaid Poult de Sois,
White gro de Swiss,
Black watered & Satin stripe poult de soi,
Black and blue b'ack, gro de Naples,
Black gro de Rhine.

SHAWLS—Of all prices, shades and quality from the cheap cotton up to the finest silk and Cashmere.

GLOVES—Of all kinds, colors and sizes.

Hosiery, Suspenders, Prints, Ticks, Drills, Factories, in short every thing suited to the season and market.

Ready Made Clothing.

Our stock of ready made clothing is large and splendid, and will be sold cheap. We do not wish to boast, but we think we can convince any one by calling that we sell a good article for a smaller sum than any other establishment in town. At any rate "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," therefore TRY US!

☞Mind the name and number.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, Sept. 24, 1847. 19

"Not for a Day but for all Time."

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY, CALLED

HUNT'S LINIMENT,

HAS now given abundant evidence of its healing powers, and proved itself the most extraordinary and wonderful medicine in the world.—In the short space of two years, it has acquired a reputation for curing disease and relieving pain far greater than any medicine ever discovered.—Its wonderful cures have astonished the Medical Faculty, who now universally concede its great value. They speak of it in the highest terms and commend its use.

It is condemned by none. On the contrary, its praise is universal. The cases of cures are so numerous that it would take volumes to recount them—and it is a fixed fact, and is not disputed, that as a pain extractor it has no equal. For the many astonishing cures, see the pamphlet to be had of each agent. If you suffer with either of the diseases for which it is recommended, resort at once to its use and be cured. For the following diseases it is an infallible remedy:

Spinal Affections, Rheumatism, Paralysis and all nervous affections, Salt Rheum, Croup or Hives, Ague in the Breast and Face, Weakness of the joints, colds, tooth ache, sore throat and Quinsy, ulcerated sores, indolent ulcers, burns frosted feet, corns, bunyons, fresh wounds swellings and bruises, scrofulous affections, musquito bites and Poisons.

☞This Liniment is sold by all the respectable Merchants and Druggists throughout the country, and by the Proprietors at Sing Sing, N. Y. GEO. E. STANTON.

For sale by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie, B. C. Town North East, J. Clements Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.

Oct. 9. 1847. 3m29

Cash for Flax Seed.

I WILL pay the highest price in cash for any quantity of Flax Seed. C. M. TIBBALS

Aug. 27. 1847.

PINE APPLES.—A fresh lot of Pine Apples, just received and for sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.

July 3, 1847. 7

DYE STUFFS.—Madder, Log Wood, Fustic, Nic Wood, Cam Wood, Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Cream Tartar, Indigo, &c., for sale cheap for the ready, by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

NEW GOODS.

Fall of 1847.] BY [Fall of 1847.

Rail Road!

S. JACKSON has now received his FALL and WINTER stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and shoes, crockery, iron and nails, &c. &c. of which the following comprise a part:

Broad Cloths, French, English and American, wool dyed blue, black, brown, gold and cadet mixed, Cassimeres, black, blue, plain, plaid and striped; Satinets, blue, black, cadet and steel mixed; canvass, padding, buckram, burlaps, crash, wiggins, brown and black holland, cotton diaper, linen and cotton table cloths, linen cambric, linen cambric handkerchiefs, furniture and cambric dimity, drab, white, black and slate selicia, black and colored cambric, brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, bed ticking, apron check, red, white and green woolen flannels, plaid linseys, crimson, scarlet, green and drab moreens, silk and tabby velvet, black and colored, silk and worsted serge, satin vestings, Italian cravats, black and colors, choppers, bandana, barcelona, pongee and spitalfield handkerchiefs, silk, cashmere, worsted and cotton hosiery, all colors, gloves of all kinds, mitts, worsted, silk, picnic and cotton dress handkerchiefs, ladies cravats, lace veils, barrages, striped and plaid carlston and swiss ginghams and chambroys, swiss, plain, dotted, plaid, striped, figured, book muslins, silk braids, hat and cap ribbons, Italian and French crape, sewing silk, purse twist, skein, knitting and tidy cotton, suspenders, bindings, quality, tapes, bobbing and cord, laces, combs, buttons, needles, hooks and eyes, paste board and a general assortment of boots and shoes, hardware, crockery, iron, nails, &c., all of the above will be sold as cheap as any new or Jew store in this city.

It will be observed that I am the oldest merchant in the place except one, and I now say that I will not be undersold by any, young or old, for ready pay. Call and see that the above are facts, at my old stand on cheapside, where things for sale cant be beat.

Erie, Sept. 25, 1847.

CLEAR THE WAY FOR THE NEW STORE!

Latest arrival of New Goods per the recent Steamers from France and England!

ALLYN & COIT

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Erie that they are receiving constant additions to their Fall and Winter Stock, and among others offer the following rich Goods at extremely low prices. Rich Oregon and California Plaids only 3s. per yard, worth 4s.; rich dark Ginghams only 2s. per yard, worth 3s.; rich dark Ginghams only 20 cts. worth 30 cts.; rich dark Ginghams only 1s. per yard, worth 2s.; rich dark Calicoes, latest styles 12 1-2 and 15 cts. per yard; every style of rich Shawls from 25 cents to $18 00; a few pieces newest Raw Silk, Plaids for 6s. 6d. per yard; a good assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, fancy articles and small nick nacks, too numerous to mention. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing, as it is well worthy your attention. ALLYN & COIT.

Erie, Oct. 16, 1847. 22

AIR TIGHT, HOT AIR, AND STEAM CONDUCTOR.

WE are now able to offer our customers two sizes of the

FULTON AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE

which only requires to be examined to convince *every body* of its economy, utility, convenience, durability and beauty. It will be sold at a uniform price, and warranted to suit even a maiden lady, as it possesses all the above qualities.

LESTER, SENNETT, CHESTER.

Erie, Sept. 25 1847.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Francis J. Kirsher, dec'd, late of Erie; all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them legally authenticated for settlement. DAVID ZIMMERMAN, Adm'r.

Oct. 9, 1847. 6t21

GENTS CALL AT THE NEW STORE.

ON hand at ALLYN & COIT'S New Store, one of the best stock of Cloths to be found in this city; among them are the nicest French and German Blk Doeskin and Fancy Cassimeres and Broad Cloths, Beaver and Pilot Coatings, Tweeds, Cassimeres and Satinets. Also just received Merino Under Shirts and Drawers, Guernsey Frocks, Blk Satin Cravats, &c., every variety of Tailor's Trimmings! Just received blue black Velvets, Satins and Surges. For these and other goods please call at

ALLYN & COIT'S,

Oct. 16. 1847. Cheapside.

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

July 17, 1847. 9

5000 BBLS. New Orleans, Loaf, Pulverized, Crushed and Muscovado Sugar, cheap for cash, one door north of the Big Window, by RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847. 4

FRESH FRUIT.—You can find at No 6, Poor People's Row Oranges, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Box Raisins, Currants and Citrons, cheap for cash by

June 25. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

BUFFALO WHITE LEAD.—An invoice of this superior article just received. Also, Pittsburgh Lead, (Fahnestock & Co's make,) dry and in oil, always on hand and warranted.

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co.

Remedies for Summer Complaints.

JANES' carminative Cordial;
Fosgate's Anodyne cordial;
Red Anodyne cordial;
Thompson's carminitive;
Fahnestock's do Lozenges;
Aromatic or spiced Rhubarb;
Godfrey's cordial, &c. &c. for sale by

J. H. BURTON & Co.

No 5, Reed House, Sept. 11.

REMEDIES FOR FEVER & AGUE, &c.

OSGOOD'S India Cholagogue, at wholesal and retail.

Cantrell's Ague Mixture; Rowan's Tonic do.
Jaynes' Ague Pills and Tonic Vermifuge;
Doct. H. A. Sill's Purapatheton;
Moffats Bitters; Newton's Bitters;
Sulphate Quinine; Carpenter's Extract Bark;
Piperine, Oil Black Pepper, for sale by

J. H. BURTON & Co.

Sept. 8. No. 5, Reed House.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Erie and vicinity, that he has opend a TAILORING SHOP on the south side of the Public Square, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, where he will be at all times ready and happy to wait upon those who may favor him with a call in his line of business. From long experience in some of the principal shops of London and other European cities, and by strict attention to all business which may now be entrusted to him, he confidently hopes that he shall be always deemed worthy to receive a share of public patronage. His work shall be executed in such a manner as to bear a close and impartial examination, and always in accordance with the prevailing fashions. JOHN GOLDEN.

Erie, Sept, 4, 1847.

N. B. Cutting done on the shortest notice.

FINE NEW TEAS.

THERE has been a great deal said lately about Teas, and there are a great many in Erie who pretend that they are selling better Teas cheaper than any body else. This is a mistake.

The Pelican Tea Company

of New York, have sent to their agents, John H. Burton & Co. their several varieties of Teas.—They are fresh, fragrant and highly flavored, and exceed in richness any Teas that has ever been sold in Erie, and at prices much less. In every case where they do not give satisfaction, the money will be paid back for them. These Teas are put up in pound, half and quarter pound packages, *lined with tin foil, which keeps them from the air* and preserves their strength and flavor.

J. H. BURTON & Co.,

Aug. 31. No. 5 Reed House.

PICKLED LOBSTERS, Sardines, Tomato Catsup, Lemon Syrup, Pepper Sauce, Salad Oil, Mustard, Guguba Jelly, English White Pepper, &c., for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by

Sept. 8. T. W. MOORE.

Important Decision.

THE contested trial that has been existing so many years has been finally settled by a Jury of Twelve Ladies, and their decision is, That the purest, best, most fragrant and cheapest Teas to be had in this section of the country, are those which come from the celebrated CANTON TEA COMPANY. These Teas can be had at all times and *warranted* to give entire satisfaction or the money will be refunded, of their agents who are receiving fresh supplies weekly.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, Agents.

Directly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Sept. 18, 1847. 18

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUNPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Ware-house, Regent-st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court-st, Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full *directions* for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, *gratis*.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. Tousey, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

☞READ.☜

From the Baptist Clergyman at Colosse, Oswego, County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh year was, in the month of October, 1841, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health we considered completely restored, and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure. DAVID McFARLAND.

January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Colosse".

Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

SIR.—Sometime last January, I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardee, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.

W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. Tousey. CATO 4 CORNERS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want a me more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[*From Esq. W. E. Fisk, Canastota, N. Y.*, dated CANASTOTA Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. TOUSEY, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost *every instance learned that it* had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, *assuring them that in most cases they will find* speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated UTICA, February 4, 1846.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most DISTRESSING PAIN IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. JOHN LEWIS.

(Signed)

Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

☞Further Evidence.☜

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the *necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.*—My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section, I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about *two weeks since*, and to-day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. (Signed) A. E. ARNOLD.

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Geneseo, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that 'In some SEVERE CASES our customers *complain* of receiving great *benefit* from its use.'

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate stale, and delivered, at the following prices; Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Permanites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17t

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEAVES AND COUGH IN HORSES.—A long familiarity with horses and personal treatment of the diseases to which they are subject have at length resulted in the discovery of this exceedingly valuable remedy for the *Heaves* and *Cough*—a disease which produces more misery and death among these noble animals than any other to which they are exposed. I have no hesitancy in saying that my Powder will effectually and thoroughly *eradicate every symptom* and *vestige* of this painful and dangerous disease if given in any reasonable length of time after it has been contracted. When you discover symptoms of *Cough* or *Heaves* in your horse, resort to this Powder without delay, use it perseveringly, and attend to the hints accompanying the directions for the treatment of the animals, and in nine cases out of ten you will find that it cures.

If any desirous of seeing certificates of cures, of them call on the agent. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured by A. D. Coleman, New York CARTER & BROTHER, agents, Erie, Pa.

March 27, 1847. 45

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.

JOHN GALBRAITH,
CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, Jan. 11, 1847. 3t45

The Books and papers of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern and collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible. I have associated with me in business WM. S. LANE and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs. and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITHS & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession, will be attended to with promptness and despatch. JOHN GALBRAITH.

Erie, February 3, 1847. 38

NOTES OF AN EXILE, by L. W. Miller, being an account of the authors confinement at Van Deamans Land, just received and for sale at Spafford's Bookstore.

Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

ASHES! ASHES!!

I WILL pay 8 cents per bushel for good field ashes, and 12 1-2 cts per bushel for house ashes delivered at my ashery or M'Kean corners.

Erie, Oct. 24, 1046. C. M. TIBBALS.

ASHES.—Those having good Ashes will do well to deliver them at our ashery soon as we are now working off what we have on hand.

April 8th 1847. S. JACKSON & Co.

AXES.—Waters & Co's Cast Steel Axes by the dozen or single.

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

February 13, 1847. 39

WOODEN WARE.—Bowls, Wash tubs, mop handles, butter prints, ladles, &c.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

1498 LBS., first rate Codfish; also, a few bbls Mackerel, for sale by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens; the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847. 8

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just received a large and well selected assortment of wet, dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847. 4

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPY, and other Poems by Tupor, a few copies at New York prices, just received and for sale by

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Erie August 31, 1847. 4t14

420 GALS. Ohio Stone Ware, for sale, one door north of the Big Window.

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

THE NIMBLE SIXPENCE is better than the SLOW SHILLING. This is the motto of the New Store; "as will be proved to all that call and see" at ALLYN & COIT'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 22

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

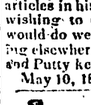
Erie, July 6, 1844. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7t hand 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand.

May 10, 1846. 51

S. SMYTH



HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York, per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

FIRST APPEARANE.

B. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG.

THE subscribers, though some time in business, have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by; and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, interspersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. O. Hulbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.

B. TOMLINSON, & Co.

Erie Aug. 1, 1846. 11

Public Notice.

IS hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank to be called "THE FARMERS and MECHANICS' BANK," with a Capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars. Said bank to be located in Erie, county Erie, State of Pennsylvania.

Erie, July 17, 1847.

H. Cadwell,	C. M. Tibbals,
J. H. Williams,	Samuel Hays,
J. H. Fullerton,	John C. Beebe,
Walter Chester,	Thos W. Sterrett,
Smith Jackson,	Carson Graham,
James C. Marshall,	James Williams,
B. B. Vincent,	Guy Loomis,
Wm. S. Lane,	Alfred King,
H. L. Brown,	M. W. Caughey,
P. Arbuckle,	James Hughes.

"LOOK HERE, WILL YOU?"

IF you wish to buy cheap, you will please call at RINDERNECHT'S No. 6, Poor People's Row, where you can find the following articles, which are warrented good:—Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco of all kinds, Rice, Pepor, Spice; Cinnamond, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Starch, Chocolate, Cocoa, Mustard by the pound or box, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup, Oliver Oil, Lamp Oil Vinegar, Fire Crackers, Castile Soap of all kinds, Shaving Brushes, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps and Pills, Candle Wick, Twine, Matches, Stove Blacking, shoe Brushes and Blacking, Chalk Tar and Rosin, Macoboy and Scotch snuff, sulpher, Brimstone, Epsom Salts Glauber Salts, Saleratus, Bed Cords, Rope, Fish and Chalk Lines, Herring, Patent Pails, Tubs, Willow Wagons, Wash Boards, Wire Sives, Almonds, Madeira Nuts, Filberts, Curry Combs and Horse Cards, Horse Brushes and Combs, Saltpeter, Dairy salt in bags, Brooms, Corn Whips and Hearth Brooms, Whitewash Brushes, and other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and see for yourselves. Erie, June 19, 1847.

WINDOW GLASS.

CARTER & BROTHER have just received their summer stock of Window Glass, which is large and complete, varying in size from 7x9 to 15x30, and will be cut to any size or shape desired, without extra charge, Putty always on hand.

June 19, 1847. 5

CANDY AND RAISINS by the Box or pound, for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.

July 24. T. W. MOORE.

OUT AT LAST!!

THAT long expected wonder of the age, the *celebrated* and superior "FULTON STOVE" is now ready for sale at our Store or Foundry.—Persons who have any disposition to see it, are invited to call and do so, whether they wish to purchase or not.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Aug. 14, 1847. 13

N. B. Old Stoves taken in payment. Better *throw them away* than not to get one of these fuel saving inventions.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DRUGGISTS.

J. H. BURTON & CO., are Wholesale Agents for Osgood's Indian Cholagogue, and Dalley's Pain Extractor, and can furnish dealers at wholesale prices.

Sept. 4, 1847.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

SUPERIOR French and American ruled and plain Letter Paper,
Maynard and Noyes Black Ink
Kents Carmine and Red Ink;
Wafers, Common, Note, Transparent and Motto,
Sealing Wax,
Pounce, Black Sand, Rubber, etc. etc. etc.
For sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.

Erie, June 19th, 1847.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY Insurance Company,

(OF PHILADELPHIA,)

ARE now doing business on the mutual plan, giving the assured a participation in the profits of the company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term or permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,
Edmond A. Souder,	Theophilus Paulding,
John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,
John B. Pinrose,	Hugh Craig,
Samuel Edwards,	George Serrell,
Henry Lawrence,	David B. Stacey,
Edward Darlington,	Charles Kelley,
Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,
John S. Newlin,	Dr. S. Thomas,
Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.
Spencer McIlvaine,	

Richard S. Newbold, Sec'y. Wm. Martin, Pres't.

☞Application can be made to

J. KELLOGG, Agent Erie.

Erie, August 7, 1847. 7t12

PROTECTION.

THE Erie County Mutual Insurance Company continues to insure against loss and damage by fire, on buildings, goods and merchandise of all descriptions. Office on the east side of the Public Square, between 6th and 7th streets.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Beatty,	J. H. Williams,
J. C. Spencer,	George Selden,
Thomas Willis,	Smith Jackson,
Giles Sanford,	Elijah Babbitt,
C. M. Tibbals,	John A. Tracy,
W. H. Townsend,	Hamlin Russell,
Henry Cadwell.	

GILES SANFORD, President.

J. C. SPENCER, Treasurer.

George Selden, Secretary.

June 3, 1847. 1y3

WINTER Sperm Oil, a pure article, for sale at B. TOMLINSON & Co's.

Erie, Feb. 13, 1847. 39

WANTED!

IN exchange for Goods, any quantity of Good HEMLOCK FENCE BOARDS, 6, 8, 10, and 12 inches wide, 14 and 16 feet long.

HEMLOCK JOICE, 1 1-2 by 10, and 2 1-2 by 12, 15, 16, 18 and 20 feet long.

HEMLOCK STUDDING, 2 by 5 and 3 by 4; 10 11 and 16 feet long, for which the highest market price will be paid, when delivered at his Lumber yard at the foot of French street.

WM. TRUESDAIL.

Erie, March 1, 1847. 42

LEECHES.—A lot of prime Swedish Leeches, in good condition, just received by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co.

WINEN'S ARCANUM—Said to be better than any preparation of Sarsaparilla as a Spring Purifier and general corrector for sale by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co. Agents.

SPECTACLES of gold, silver and german silver Frames, an extensive assortment of Concave and Convex. Also, the celebrated periscopical and parabolic Spectacles, superior to any in use.

G. LOOMIS & Co

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

SILVER WARE.—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, tongs, ladles forks, butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand and for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

LADIES will find steel, silk and bead bags steel clasps and beads, purse silk, Paris pins, new style brooches, bracelets, pencils, lockets, together with an endless variety of splendid fancy articles, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

GROCERIES.—An excellent assortment of Groceries can at all times be found at No. 4 Cheapside. BROWN & M'CARTER.

Aug. 17.

12 POUNDS of good Coffee for one dollar, and other things in proportion at No. 1 Perry Block.

July 17, 1847.

Public Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Stockholders of the Erie Bank, in the county of Erie, intend to make application to the next Legislature for a renewal of the charter, by the name and style of the Erie Bank, in the county of Erie, to remain located in the Borough of Erie, in the county of Erie, with the same capital and privileges as it now has. By order of the Board of Directors,

C. M. PARREN, Cashier.

Erie Bank, July 28, 1847.

Dentistry.

BY DOCTS. ELLIOTT & ROSE.

WHO are permanently located in Erie, Penn. where all Surgical and Mechanical operations in the science of Dentistry, will be done with all that ease, neatness and durability which long experience and extensive opportunity, together with a thorough knowledge of all the late improvements of the Baltimore Dental College alone can give.